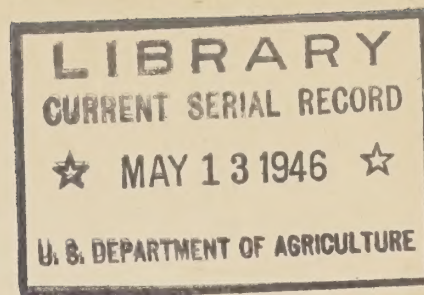


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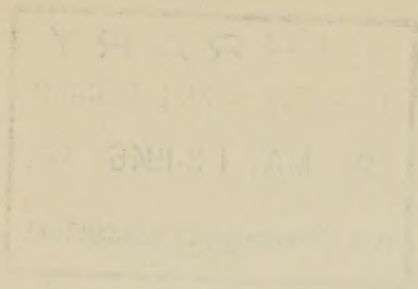
M I N U T E S

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Reed House, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Friday, October 5, 1945

November 1945



MINUTES
TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Road House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

CONTENTS

	Page
Actions taken by the Conference: Summary	2
Opening of Conference	8
Report of Correlating Committee	8
Proposed study of relationships in Tennessee Valley program as a procedure in government	10
Report of Committee on Organization	13
Report of Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching	16
Address of Mr. David E. Lilienthal	20
Report of Committee on Cooperatives	20
Report of Committee on Research	22
Report of Committee on Resource Utilization	24
Other business	26
Date and place of next meeting	30
Appendix: Contents	33

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

Summary

1. Appointment of representative of U. S. Department of Agriculture on Correlating Committee. The Chairman of the Conference announced that notice had been received of the appointment of Mr. James G. Maddox to the Correlating Committee, as representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to succeed Mr. J. L. Boatman (Text, pp. 8, 10).
2. Appointment of Coordinator of Cooperative Programs, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee. The Chairman of the Conference announced that notice had been received of the appointment of Mr. E. C. McReynolds, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, as Coordinator of Cooperative Programs, for that institution (appendix D, p. 45).
3. Amendment to Master Contract. Announcement was made that under date of September 7, 1945, Mr. Bass transmitted to the participating institutions an executed copy of an amendment to the Master Contract effective January 1, 1945, authorizing cooperative projects in farm forestry research and calendar year work plans and budgets (appendix D, p. 46; appendix N, p. 86).
4. Meeting with Secretary of Agriculture. With reference to the proposed meeting with the Secretary of Agriculture, it was suggested that any member of the Conference who wishes to include any specific question for discussion at the meeting with the Secretary submit the suggestion to a member of the Correlating Committee (text, p. 9; appendix D, p. 47).
5. Correction of the record. For the purpose of correcting the record, a letter dated June 26, 1945, from Mr. Bass to Dean Cooper was read to the Conference. In this letter, Mr. Bass states: "I feel also that in view of my report on the matter /support of the Mobile plant proposal/ you should know that insofar as we are advised the Department /USDA/ did not actively support the item when it was being considered in the 1946 TVA appropriation" (appendix D, p. 47).
6. Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley. The Report of the Correlating Committee, dated June 15, 1945, was adopted by the Conference. The following resolution interpreting Section 3a of the Report, submitted by the Committee on Organization, was also adopted by the Conference (text, pp. 10, 13-16; appendix D, p. 49; appendix E, p. 51).

"Resolved, That we endorse the Report of the Correlating Committee on Procedure for Cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts in the Tennessee Valley and that Section 3a be interpreted that we recommend that any funds from Federal agencies used to employ personnel on the county or district level be on the reimbursement basis to the Land-Grant College of the State."

Letters endorsing the Report of the Correlating Committee have been received from the presidents of all of the land-grant colleges of the Valley and from the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

7. Place of meetings of the Conference. The Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee that, as a matter of policy, all meetings of the Conference be held at a convenient point in the Valley or in one of the Valley States (text, p. 10; appendix D, p. 53).
8. Study of the cooperative program and procedure in the Tennessee Valley Region as a procedure in government. The Correlating Committee was instructed to "proceed immediately to cause to be assembled facts both for and against this procedure in government" (text, pp. 10-13).
9. Southern Film Production Service. The Conference approved the general principle of organization presented by the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, endorsed the proposal to hold a conference of interested agencies at Knoxville on October 24, 1945, to set up an advisory committee, and approved the following recommendation of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching (text, p. 17; appendix F, p. 57).

"In reference to the composition of the proposed advisory committee, this Committee recommends that the advisory committee be comprised of one representative from each State and one representative of each type of participating regional and State agency; provided, first, that a State representative may not also serve as a representative for a type of agency; and provided, second, that State representatives be apportioned in an equitable manner as to types of agency affiliation."

10. Monthly publication for the Tennessee Valley Region. The Conference adopted the following recommendation of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching (text, p. 17; appendix F, p. 58).

"The Committee recommends that the Correlator or Acting Correlator of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching be requested to explore the feasibility of the proposed publication, and through conferences with officials of appropriate agencies, develop definite plans and proposals for the establishment of such a publication at the earliest practicable date; such plan and procedure to be submitted to the Committee for consideration as a basis for specific recommendations to this Conference at its next meeting."

11. Evaluation of the unit test-demonstration farm as an extension tool. The Conference was advised by the Chairman of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching that reports had been received from five States: Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The Executive Secretary was instructed to distribute copies of these reports to all concerned (text, p. 18; appendix F, p. 58).

12. Application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment. Director Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, reported to the Conference that a number of stimulating suggestions had been received by the Committee, and that the Executive Secretary will distribute copies of these suggestions to the members of the Conference (text, p. 18; appendix F, p. 58).
13. Preliminary survey of Valley States Colleges. The Conference received and adopted a digest of a preliminary report of the Committee on Cooperatives relating to the number of personnel and amount of time devoted to extension, research and teaching in relation to cooperatives, to courses offered in resident teaching and training association personnel, present and prospective, and to research projects in agricultural cooperation which the institution considered desirable to be undertaken. The Conference also adopted the following general recommendations submitted by the Committee on Cooperatives (text, pp. 20-21; appendix H, pp. 67-69).

- "a. That the land-grant college in each Valley State employ one or more persons to be assigned specifically to the work of assisting and promoting farmers' cooperatives in the Valley area of the state. If the Valley area of a state is not large enough to justify the employment of a man, then by suitable arrangements additional adjacent counties may be added to the territory to be served.
- "b. That each institution undertake research regarding the opportunities of cooperative enterprises and the improvement in organization and management, such research to be focused on the situation and problems in specific localities."

The following specific recommendations, submitted by the Committee on Cooperatives, were also adopted by the Conference (text, p. 21; appendix H, pp. 69-71).

- "a. That each of the land-grant colleges re-examine its courses related to agricultural cooperation, both as to content and method of presentation for the purpose of aiding the agricultural development of the State by farmers through their cooperative enterprises. Toward the accomplishment of this objective, the following specific suggestions are offered:
- "(1) That, at least for a period of several years, an annual conference, attended by the faculty members of the seven agricultural colleges who are responsible for teaching the subject, be held for the purpose of discussing courses, subject matter, and methods in the teaching of agricultural cooperation; including the possibility of extending the present courses to cover a longer period than one term; such a meeting could be held during the Southern Agricultural Workers Conference;

- "(2) That managers of cooperatives and agricultural workers assisting with problems of cooperatives be invited to discuss experiences with the student classes, and that ~~there be provided the opportunity of visiting and~~ studying specific cooperative associations;
 - "(3) That the teachers of courses in agricultural cooperation obtain and utilize to a larger degree material relating to existing associations, their organization, administration, management, etc., and the current problems of farmers' cooperatives operating in the State;
 - "(4) That provision be made for each person teaching courses in agricultural cooperation to participate in research in that field in order that his teaching may be more closely related to actual problems of cooperatives;
 - "(5) That persons teaching the subject be encouraged to take leave from the institution for a limited time for the purpose of obtaining experience as an employee of a cooperative.
- "b. That increased efforts be made to provide some additional training in agricultural cooperation, including a period of actual employment by cooperatives, for agricultural students, particularly for those who are prospective county agents, teachers of vocational agriculture and employees of cooperatives.
- "c. That each institution inaugurate a program of 'in-service' training for cooperative employees and agricultural workers, such program to provide for the following:
- "(1) Periodic conferences for managers and other employees of farmers' cooperatives for the purpose of discussing current problems of the cooperatives including problems of operation, membership education, finance, and accounting. Probably there should be an initial conference on general problems followed by later conferences on certain specific problems. The duration of such conferences might be from one to five days, depending upon circumstances and problems to be discussed. The discussion leader should be a representative of the institution, and all personnel of the institution having duties related to cooperatives should attend and have an opportunity to participate.
 - "(2) In conferences of county agents and teachers of vocational agriculture, provision should be made for discussing problems of cooperatives and the proper role of these workers in the program of cooperative development.
 - "(3) Conferences of directors of cooperatives to discuss problems of cooperatives and the possibility of rendering greater service to the organizations."

Committee of Valley Cooperatives. The Conference adopted the following recommendation proposed by the Committee on Cooperatives (text, p. 21; appendix H, p. 71).

"An important step necessary in the development of an effective and comprehensive program of farmers in the Tennessee Valley is the understanding, acceptance, and promulgation by farmers' cooperatives of certain fundamental objectives in the interest of both the farmers and the public. A desirable way in which such objectives might be identified or formulated would be through the deliberations and consultation of a committee established by cooperatives operating within the Valley. The colleges and TVA are interested in and wish to encourage many cooperative activities upon which depend many farmer activities in rural resources development. It is felt that such a group would be of assistance to the colleges and the Committee on Cooperatives and of great value in furthering Valley development by advising and cooperating with the colleges and TVA in the formulating and carrying out of various aspects of an operating program. It is the recommendation of your Committee on Cooperatives that encouragement be given to the establishment of such a group representing cooperatives."

15. Research on phosphorus. The Conference adopted recommendations of the Committee on Research (a) that no additional testing of TVA phosphates was necessary, except that additional tests should be made in which potassium metaphosphate would be included for testing its efficiency both as a source of potassium and phosphorus; (b) that fused phosphate be used in compounding a complete fertilizer in order to determine the physical condition of this material and also its suitability for distribution; (c) that the report on phosphate research investigations in the Valley States would have greater significance if the data were tabulated on the basis of soil groups rather than according to States in the Tennessee Valley (text, pp. 22-23; appendix I, pp. 72-73).
16. Research on nitrogen. The Conference adopted recommendations of the Committee on Research (text, pp. 22-24; appendix I, p. 74).
 - a. That no additional work was needed on aqua ammonia for two reasons:
 - (1) The preliminary work indicates that aqua ammonia is a satisfactory source of nitrogen when applied to the soil, and
 - (2) It is not likely that this material will be used on a practical basis by the farmers due to mechanical difficulties of handling and the low concentration of nitrogen in this product;
 - b. That the work on anhydrous ammonia by the Mississippi station be continued by Mississippi until the results are conclusive;

- c. That TVA and others who are concerned be requested to provide the Research Committee with data relative to the cost of anhydrous ammonia from the plant to the farmer whenever such a study is feasible.

17. Phosphorus nutrition studies. The Conference adopted a suggestion by the Committee on Research that, since the phosphorus nutrition project being conducted by the Tennessee Experiment Station is under revision, the plan for the new experiment be submitted for review by several nutritionists before the revised project is initiated (text, pp. 22-24; appendix I, p. 74).
18. Studies in the chemical and physical properties of soils. The report of the Committee on Research states (a) that an analysis of this study now being conducted in North Carolina will be made within the next year and information will be available as a guide for similar studies in other States; (b) that the Committee had received a proposal for a study of the relationship between soil type, chemical and physical properties of soils, and crop response to fertilizer application, to be set up as a part of the Georgia Council project during the coming year (text, pp. 22, 24; appendix I, pp. 73-74).
19. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley. The Committee on Resource Utilization reported that a proposal is being developed involving the initiation of a project for the classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley portions of the States of Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee (text, pp. 24-26; appendix J, pp. 75-77).
20. Report on agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley. The report of the Committee on Resource Utilization states that six States have prepared and submitted reports on an agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley portion of the respective States and that on the basis of these reports a preliminary report for the Valley as a whole has been prepared and is now in process of clearance (text, pp. 24-26; appendix J, pp. 77-78).
21. Postwar bench mark for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley. The Committee on Resource Utilization reported to the Conference that it had given consideration to the problems involved in the preparation of a bench mark report for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley and had concluded: (a) that a bench mark report on agricultural production in the Tennessee Valley is accepted as an objective; (b) that as a basis for such a report there should be developed a set of assumptions pertinent to the situation and opportunities in the Tennessee Valley as such; and (c) that in the formulation of that report a device should be sought which will enable us to express the bench marks or goals in terms of end products, instead of in specific crops and acreages (text, pp. 24-26; appendix J, pp. 78-79).
22. Date and place for next meeting of the Conference. The Conference agreed to hold its next meeting on Wednesday, April 5, 1946, at a place to be selected by the Executive Secretary (text, pp. 30-31).

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Conference, called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

(For the roll of the Conference, see appendix A, p. 34; and for the program of the Conference, see appendix B, p. 37.)

The Chairman announced to the Conference the appointment of Mr. James G. Maddox to the Correlating Committee, as representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to succeed Mr. J. L. Boatman, ^{1/}

The Chairman also announced that Mr. David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, would address the luncheon session of the Conference.

Opening the Conference, Chairman Cooper spoke briefly along the following lines:

A. Review and outlook

1. The Valley-States Conference
2. Opportune time to take stock of situation
3. Opportunities of Valley States land-grant colleges

B. Needs and opportunities

1. Need for renewal of positive action
2. Specific needs and opportunities

(For the text of Chairman Cooper's remarks, see appendix C, p. 40.)

I. Report of Correlating Committee

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, presented the report of that Committee (appendix D, p. 45). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

A. Progress report

1. Standing Committees (appendix D, p. 45)
2. Correlators (appendix D, p. 45)

^{1/} Notice of this appointment was received in the following telegram, dated October 2, 1945, from Mr. Charles F. Braman, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and addressed to Mr. C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee:

"James G. Maddox has been appointed as the Department representative on the Correlating Committee to take place left vacant by Boatman's absence from the country. Please inform all parties to joint memorandum of understanding of Maddox's appointment. He will attend Valley-States Conference in Chattanooga October fifth."

6. State Contact Officers (appendix D, p. 45)
7. Application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment (appendix D, p. 46)
8. Committees on Tennessee Valley Program (appendix D, p. 46)
9. Amendment to master contract (appendix D, p. 46)
10. Conference with Secretary of Agriculture (appendix D, p. 47)

DISCUSSION

Cooper: It is our understanding that steps are being taken to arrange a conference in the near future between officials of TVA and the new Secretary of Agriculture. Perhaps one of the representatives of TVA who are present can give the Conference some information as to progress in this matter, at this time.

Bass: This conference has been sought, and the indication is that both agencies are eager to have such a conference; so far, however, a date has not been set. I feel sure that at a reasonably early date a conference will be held.

Anything the Valley-States Conference wants to include in the conference with the Secretary should be submitted to one of the members of the Corrolating Committee for presentation at the conference with the Secretary of Agriculture.

8. Reorganization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (appendix D, p. 48)

DISCUSSION

Cooper: Doubtless all members of the Conference have seen a copy of Secretary Anderson's Memorandum No. 1118, dated August 18, 1945, entitled "Establishment of Production and Marketing Administration." Since this is a rather lengthy document, I shall not read it at this time, but will include in the report of the Committee a statement by Secretary Anderson with reference to it.

While members of the Conference are no doubt familiar with the general outlines of the departmental reorganization, I feel sure you would welcome any clarification we can get as to the general significance of the new set-up.

Mr. Wiecking, as a representative of the Department of Agriculture, probably you are in pretty close touch with the new developments. What is your interpretation of the significance of the general set-up, and in particular of the new Field Service Branch?

Wiecking: Since Mr. Maddox will be here shortly, I believe that he will talk to you on this subject. I think he is prepared to make a statement on this topic. (See report of Corrolating Committee, -Continued, text, p. 18.)

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley (appendix D, p. 49)
2. Place of meetings of the Conference (appendix D, p. 53)

DISCUSSION

Davis: I move the report of the Correlating Committee be received.

Drinkard: I second the motion.

Cooper: Is there any discussion?

Baver: In regard to your last suggestion, regarding the place of these meetings: I suppose this rules out the cutting down of travel during the month of October, when we have to attend two conferences, this one and the meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges?

Cooper: We feel that the meetings of this group are so important, and offer such opportunities, that the issues of the Valley-States Conference should not be over-shadowed by having our meeting in conjunction with the Association's meeting.

Baver: We don't have to worry about that until next Spring, anyway.

Cooper: Is there any further discussion? Are you ready for the question?

The motion was agreed to.

At this point, Chairman Cooper introduced Mr. David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Mr. James G. Maddox, newly appointed representative of the Department of Agriculture on the Correlating Committee. Mr. Maddox made a brief statement, expressing his pleasure at being appointed to the Correlating Committee, and of having the opportunity to meet with the Conference.

Chairman Cooper recognized Director P. O. Davis, Agricultural Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Davis: I have a suggestion to make, prompted by Dean Cooper's opening remarks; in effect, that TVA is not a competing agency, but a cooperating agency. My thinking has been for a good while that the biggest demonstration of this has been the departure in procedure of government, introduced and practiced by TVA, as a federal agency, in its relationships with State and local public agencies, private organizations, and individuals. This same procedure has never been undertaken before. I feel that this, too, should be studied. We're studying the unit test-demonstration farm as an extension tool, but here is something

bigger than that: Government in the aggregate, our biggest business. We constantly have confusing and conflicting questions arising in the field of these basic relationships.

In view of these facts, I present a tentative resolution which I have drafted roughly while listening to and thinking over Dean Cooper's statements:

Whereas, the cooperative program and procedure in the Tennessee Valley region, which is a direct result of the policy and philosophy of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has been in operation for twelve years, which is long enough for accurate determination of results in this procedure; and

Whereas, this procedure in government is being increasingly challenged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Valley-States Conference proceed immediately to cause to be assembled facts both for and against this procedure in government, and that those facts, when available, be made known to all who may be concerned; and be it further

Resolved, That the facts so assembled be used as a basis for determining our future policies and procedure as related to our own work, and also to all agencies engaged in work relating to our cooperative program of work in the Valley States.

I would like to bring out the fact that I don't believe we, ourselves, could do this, since we represent only two parts of the land-grant colleges. I feel that the entire college should participate; and I suggest that, if this resolution is adopted, the presidents of the institutions handle the matter.

Cooper: Director Davis, would you like to put your resolution in the form of a motion?

Davis: Yes. I move the adoption of this resolution by the Conference.

Funchess: I second the motion.

Cooper: Is there any discussion?

Jones: Who would make this study?

Davis: The resolution says, "to cause to be assembled." I understand that the land-grant college presidents are to meet in the near future. That might be a possibility. I would think that the Tennessee Valley Authority would not want to be a party to this study. I feel that it should be performed by some body or group entirely unbiased.

Do I understand, Mr. Davis, in accordance with your statement, that you would expect that the Corrolating Committee find an organization or some way in which something could be done in the way of making this study?

Davis: Yes. I think it would normally go to the Correlating Committee.

Cooper: This represents, certainly, an interesting study, and a very important one. It is before the group, for whatever action you wish to take.

Maddox: May we hear the resolution again?

Director Davis re-read his resolution.

Clayton: I suggest the insertion of the words "through the Corrolating Committee" following "Valley-States Conference."

Funkeless: I believe it's customary in cases of this kind to hire competent, disinterested persons to make the survey.

McAmis: This puts one member of the Correlating Committee in the rather embarrassing position of acting as a prejudiced member.

Cooper: I don't quite get your point, Mr. McAmis.

McAmis: I refer to the point in the discussion which implied that the Tennessee Valley Authority is a prejudiced party.

Davis: The spearhead of the attack would be with the Tennessee Valley Authority. It is our program, but we are indebted to TVA, and especially to Dr. Morgan, for initiating this particular line of cooperative work. The facts should be assembled by disinterested persons.

Maddox: I don't quite understand what is to be the scope of the field about which facts are to be assembled. Would it be fair to say that it is a study of the Tennessee Valley agricultural program?

Davis: No, I'm proposing a study of procedure in government. A lot of people don't agree with the procedure. It is a distinct departure in government, and is a demonstration and an experiment.

Bayer: You don't want the efficiency of this method compared with other procedures.

Davis: The Tennessee Valley Authority could become another bureau. But they don't elect to do that; they elected to work through the States and State institutions. I would like to know how well it has worked out.

Davox: What are you going to compare it with?

Jones: Compare it with the old method.

Cooper: Are you ready for the question?

The motion was agreed to.

II. Report of Committee on Organization

Director I. O. Schaub, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented the report of that Committee (appendix E, p. 54). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

A. Progress report

There was no unfinished business on which to report.

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley (appendix E, p. 54)

DISCUSSION

The discussion was on the following resolution, submitted by the Committee on Organization:

"Resolved, That we endorse the Report of the Correlating Committee on procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley and that Section 3a be interpreted that we recommend that any funds from federal agencies used to employ personnel on the county or district level be on the reimbursement basis to the land-grant college of the State."

Schaub: We submit that to this group. The other items listed on the program have not been discussed and will not be brought before the Conference at this time.

I move the adoption of this report.

Jones: I second it.

Cooper: It is before you. Is there discussion? The matter involved is a clarification by interpretation of Section 3a of the Report of the Correlating Committee, dated June 15, 1945, on "Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley."

The motion was agreed to.

Cooper: Does that complete the items and recommendations of your Committee? A report on items 2, 3, 4, and 5 is, I understand, deferred.

Before we leave this matter, I have a suggestion I'd like to make. That is that this Conference has taken a specific stand on the question of the procedure on employment of personnel to be engaged in the work connected with the soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley. Am I safe in assuming that wherever in the Valley any arrangements are made that are contrary to this procedure that steps will be taken to correct those arrangements, so far as the institutions are concerned? That is the assumption under which the TVA will act.

Bayer: I'd like to say something: We made a recommendation that so far as funds in federal agencies cooperating with the states are concerned we recommend the procedure stated in the resolution. There is a difference between recommend and insist. Personally, if something comes up from the legal aspect which prevents that, I have to insist that we can't do it, because something stands in our way.

McNair: We assume that no party to the Memorandum of Understanding would go against the law. However, I do understand that the Committee's recommendation is the interpretation of Section 3a of the Report and that if there are cases where agreements have already been made that are contrary to this, attempts will be made to correct those situations. Otherwise, we are talking one way and acting another.

Bayer: What you say is this: Assuming a district were to be organized in Western North Carolina, that if the Solicitor's office in Washington rules that the Department of Agriculture cannot reimburse the State of North Carolina for the personnel, then we are supposed to take steps to correct that? What steps?

McNair: Presumably, you won't make arrangements with the Soil Conservation Service contrary to the procedure recommended.

Bayer: You can make a recommendation as to what you prefer to take place and are prevented from doing, but that doesn't mean you can't act.

McNair: But you can refrain from entering into agreements which are in contradiction to the recommendation adopted here.

Bayer: I'd like for you to explain how to solve the problem.

McNair: I am speaking particularly with reference to Mr. Davis. What steps does he expect to take to follow the recommendations we have just made? How do we correct that? I sat in a meeting in Buncombe County, North Carolina, and it was stated that the arrangements in Alabama were entirely satisfactory to the college. That's what makes the situation difficult. It is a leading statement. If that position is being imputed to the Alabama officials, I think they have a right to know it. I say, P. O., we have reason to expect that you, in a proper way, will take steps so that no person can go to Buncombe County, North Carolina, and say this is the situation in Alabama.

When the thing was first presented, I put it into the proper channels. The Extension Service and Experiment Station have always tried to fit into the story. I think, as I said last night, that in my judgment this can't be settled in one state. There's not a great deal that can be done in the state. Therefore, we ought to press that it be done from Washington. A decision should be made in Washington to relieve this.

McAmis: Do you have any procedures in the State of Alabama contrary to the procedure recommended here?

Davis: I don't think we do. Dean Funchess and I are members of the State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee.

Bayer: You make no agreements?

McAmis: They are set up as a body corporate. We don't have any.

Davis: You have no agreements with the SOS with respect to the mode of operation in the Valley counties contrary to this statement?

McAmis: If there are any, I don't remember them.

Davis: As far as the counties are concerned, if the Soil Conservation Service comes in the personnel will be on the county agent's staff and responsible to him. That's what the report said without any clarification of it. Further down it makes the statement that there should be a memorandum of understanding with the federal agencies and the land-grant college, and finally, that the signatories of the report will consider it and make recommendations. Then, how do you interpret Section 3a? If the Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority signatories got together, and if it's found from the standpoint of the Department of Agriculture that they can't cooperate on a reimbursement basis, then it's up to this group to figure out how to do this. If we're going to have the personnel in our counties responsible to the county agent, I don't see how the state institution can say we aren't going to cooperate.

Davis: For the record: This Alabama case was presented to the Correlating Committee the day it was brought to my attention and this action today is the first decision in writing that we have had to base our procedure on.

McAmis: That's not quite right.

Davis: I want to take a minute to tell the situation in the Department. Some four or five days ago, Assistant Secretary Brannan asked me to serve on the Correlating Committee. I discovered this report of the Correlating Committee since then, I have discussed it with Mr. Dykes, Assistant Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, and very briefly with Assistant Secretary Brannan. Mr. Dykes did not know until I brought it to his attention, that the Correlating Committee had made these recommendations.

McCllothlin: I would like to extend an urgent invitation to all Extension Directors to attend the meeting in Knoxville on October 24.

Davis: I suggest this invitation be confirmed by letter.

At our Committee meeting we proposed that the advisory committee be composed of five or six representatives from public health and other agencies, as well as the State representatives. (See the recommendation of the Committee, appendix F, p. 57.)

Schaub: Do we want to present to the meeting on October 24 a resolution expressing the reaction of this Conference to the proposed film service? I move that we include such a resolution as part of the report of the Committee, and that it be presented to the Knoxville meeting.

Baver: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That this Conference endorses the general principle of organization presented by the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, and the proposed procedure for developing a detailed plan of organization, as a basis for formal application to the General Education Board, as announced for the meeting on SOUTHERN FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE on October 24, 1945, in Knoxville; and

"That this Conference endorses the proposed application to the General Education Board for a grant of \$40,000 for the establishment of a SOUTHERN FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE; and

"That this Conference recommends to each of its constituent regional and State agencies full cooperation with and support of the proposed SERVICE, including maximum possible patronage, in order to insure success of the enterprise."

2. Monthly publication for the Tennessee Valley Region (appendix F, p. 58)

DISCUSSION

Davis: Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

Stuckey: I second the motion.

The recommendation follows:

"The Committee recommends that the Correlator or Acting Correlator of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching be requested to explore the feasibility of the proposed publication, and through

conferences with officials of appropriate agencies, develop definite plans and proposals for the establishment of such a publication at the earliest practicable date; such plan and procedure to be submitted to the Committee for consideration as a basis for specific recommendations to this Conference at its next meeting."

Davis: We feel that this publication will be of great value as an exponent of the entire Valley program.

Cooper: Is there any further discussion? Are you ready for the question?

The motion was agreed to.

3. Evaluation of the unit test-demonstration farm as an extension tool (appendix F, p. 58)
4. Application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment (appendix F, p. 50)

DISCUSSION

Davis: Mr. Chairman, I move adoption of the Committee's report.

Cooper: We have accepted items 1 and 2 of the report, and items 3 and 4 are to be sent to us.

This concluded the report of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching.

(The report of the Committee on Research was presented and discussed at this point. In order to conform to the arrangement of topics on the program, proceedings relating to this item have been included under V, text, p. 22.)

(The question of the date and place of the next meeting of the Conference was brought up and discussed at this point. In order to conform to the arrangement of topics on the program, proceedings relating to this item have been included under VIII, text, p. 30.)

I. Report of Correlating Committee -Continued

8. Reorganization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture -Continued (see text, p. 9)

DISCUSSION

Cooper: Mr. Maddox, previous to your arrival, I called attention to the reorganization in the Department of Agriculture, and I asked Mr. Wicking if he would discuss this topic briefly

For use. Mr. Wiselring said he would rather wait for your arrival, and suggested that you then be asked to present to the group such viewpoints as you may have regarding the reorganization.

Maddox: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that I just say a word or two and then the group can ask some questions. I am not clear just what your interests are.

You have said that everyone has seen the basic Memorandum No. 1118, dated August 18. It gives the organization. If anyone is interested in following this matter up, they should have a copy of the basic Memorandum. It represents part of the results obtained by the Committee which the Secretary set up, with Mr. H. S. Eisenhower as chairman, for the purpose of making decisions on a recommended reorganization of the Department. The Committee has had several extended meetings. They have had in representatives from the various bureaus within the Department and from outside the Department, farm representatives, and many other people, to advise them from time to time on the situation, and on changes they should recommend. This Committee has not yet finished its work. October 10 is the date set for them to take up their findings with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Memorandum No. 1118, as you know, pertains roughly to those parts of the Department which were in the War Food Administration. The Memorandum sets up a series of branches, most of which are commodity branches, responsible to an Administrator, Undersecretary J. B. Hutson, having a Field Service Branch with lines of authority emanating all the way down through that branch to the States. I understand that there will be 48 production branches, one in each State. At present, about 34 have been set up. But the plan is to have that reorganization take place in the State. In general, these state offices will handle all programs that can be most efficiently and economically handled on a state level. For example, one type which they probably will not handle is inspection and regulatory work in warehouses, grain, etc. Other functions fall outside the state production and marketing offices. There is not as yet a clear-cut line of demarcation, but certain loan and purchasing programs for perishable products do not adapt themselves readily to handling through state offices, and therefore will be handled through the Washington office.

Now I will stop here and let you raise questions, if anyone has any.

Schaub: Where do the regional offices come into the picture? And what about the AAA?

Maddox: There are none under this set-up. The AAA as an organization no longer exists under that name. The functions of the AAA program are to be carried out by the Field Service Branch, which will continue to have regions or divisions similar to AAA, with headquarters in Washington.

Stuckey: What about the relationship of the Farm Security set-up?

Maddox: The Committee has, in addition to recommendations on that segment of the Department, held hearings on the credit programs of the Department. Later we are going to take up the BAE, Extension Service, the SCS, and other functions. The Committee has made some recommendations to the Secretary with respect to credit, but no decision has been made by the Secretary as to how that part of the Department's work will be handled.

Jones: When will we have some idea of the effectiveness of the reorganization set-up? When will the Production and Marketing Administration actually get to functioning?

Maddox: It is already functioning. State Directors have been appointed for 30 States, and their duties described in a Memorandum of September 1. The former AAA Board is retained and will continue to handle problems that arise.

Bayer: The reorganization has been in name mostly, rather than in action?

Maddox: The changes in functions are at national and state levels. At the national level the change is substantial.

Cooper: If there are no other questions, we will adjourn until after lunch.

This concluded the report of the Correlating Committee.

The Conference recessed for lunch.

At the luncheon session, Chairman Cooper introduced Mr. David E. Lilienthal, Chairman, Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, who addressed the Conference (appendix G, p. 60).

The Conference reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

IV. Report of Committee on Cooperatives

Director L. I. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Cooperatives, presented the report of that Committee (appendix H, p. 67). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

A. Progress report

1. Preliminary survey of Valley-States Colleges (appendix H, p. 67)
2. General recommendations (appendix H, p. 69)

3. Specific recommendations (appendix II, p. 69)
4. Committee of Valley Cooperatives (appendix II, p. 71)

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

The Committee presented no additional proposals or recommendations.

DISCUSSION

Jones: Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the Committee's report.

Davis: I second the motion.

Cooper: Is there any discussion?

Daver: I think the report is very good as a whole, but I am not sure the phraseology employed is exactly what the Committee wants to say in talking about the teaching program. Our particular staff will be glad to discuss ways and means, but I don't think we want to get too close to anything like standardization in the educational field. I believe the objectives of the Committee on Cooperatives could be achieved without getting into these rather controversial aspects.

Brown: What specific matter are you referring to? .

Bayer: What is the object of this Committee in preparing a pattern of what we are going to teach in our schools?

Brown: I think what the Committee is referring to is courses which will train prospective workers in cooperation.

Drinkard: The Committee had in mind that in this region there is not enough educational research, or extension work on farmers' cooperatives. We feel that if this area is to be developed as it could and should be, the people must realize the necessity for giving more and more attention to cooperative marketing and buying.

Salter: The Committee is not making any recommendations regarding the teaching program, other than suggesting that the teachers themselves get together for consultation on methods of teaching and training, with a view toward improvement of the teaching program.

Cooper: Are you ready for the question?

The motion was agreed to.

He concluded the report of the Committee on Cooperatives.

V. Report of Committee on Research
(See text, p. 18)

Director L. D. Bayer, Chairman of the Committee on Research, presented the report of that Committee (appendix I, p. 72). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

1. Research on phosphorus

- a. Summary of results on TVA phosphate experiments in the Valley States, 1934--44 (appendix I, p. 72)
- b. Review of phosphorus research in the Valley States (appendix I, p. 73)

2. Studies in the chemical and physical properties of soils

- a. North Carolina project (appendix I, p. 73)
- b. Georgia Council project (appendix I, p. 73)

3. Research on nitrogen

- a. Report on aqua ammonia experiments (appendix I, p. 74)
- b. Status of anhydrous ammonia project (appendix I, p. 74)

4. Phosphorus nutrition studies (appendix I, p. 74)

Bayer: Mr. Chairman, I move that the report of the Committee be accepted.

DISCUSSION

Bayer: Several things came up yesterday at Committee meetings to call to the attention of the Conference that might cause confusion. Under the agenda of the Committee on Organization regarding a USDA contact officer and State Contact Officers, I wonder if we need a TVA contact officer. Also, we wonder whether there should not be some coordination of the Department of Agriculture to facilitate access to information on federal experimental results. There is something lacking when something is left out of this discussion which has been done at other stations.

In view of the fact that each Committee is to be responsible for a part of the research work, I wonder is our Committee has the right name. Probably the name Committee on Research should be changed to something less inclusive. I had the idea that since we are made up of administrative people that represent the stations, that the Committee on Research was set up to give some advice to the Correlating Committee regarding the research program as a whole. If that is not the case, we suggest that the name of the Committee be changed.

Clayton: Have you thought of a name?

unchess: We would like to know what our field is before we suggest a name.

Bayer: Our Committee will get together and suggest a name. Dr. Jones has the factual information which I have just given you and will submit a statement to be included in the Minutes (appendix I, p. 72).

Coleman: Does a compilation of the results on phosphorus show no difference due to source? Was that in the compilation?

Bayer: Yes, that's right.

Coleman: I didn't know whether you referred to fused tricalcium phosphate.

Cooper: Any other questions?

Funchess: Does that answer Coleman's question sufficiently? Does he question maybe the accurateness of the report? Do we go far enough in the report?

Coleman: First, I'd like to know where this report is going? If we're stopping phosphorus investigations, does this place us on record as saying there is no difference in tricalcium phosphate and triple superphosphate? That doesn't jibe with the idea we're going on in Mississippi.

Bayer: On the basis of 934 tests, tricalcium phosphate on cotton in the TVA cooperative experiments gave a relative yield of 96.3 percent as compared with 100 percent for ordinary superphosphate.

The States will still make their own recommendations.

Coleman: The summary shows that. My point was that that doesn't jibe with the recommendations in Mississippi. But you have answered my question. I think that your Committee had an excellent report.

Olsen: This matter of our ammonia work in Mississippi. That is serious with us in the Delta section of Mississippi. We have 11 counties in the Mississippi Delta that use half the nitrogen of the State. We have a great deal of interest in the use of anhydrous ammonia. The patents and licensing program that Shell suggested has us stopped. They suggested a license fee of 10 percent a ton.

We're going ahead with the research work. We have our application of anhydrous ammonia down for the small grain tests. Many of our Delta planters are ready to start off an expanded program with this material. Nitrogen cost, in Mississippi last year, around 14 cents a pound. Our research people feel that we can cut that cost at least half, based on the present cost of production. Maybe more.

The mechanical phases are not giving us much trouble. A number of our Delta planters are asking us about this patent and what can be done about it. Will we continue or do we have to pay Shell this toll, or can we work out with Shell a plan to lower the cost? This represents a very serious problem in Mississippi. I want to call it to the attention of the Conference.

Baver: That's a tough nut to crack. If Shell says you're going to have to license, you'll have to, unless somebody has evidence to prove that the process they have of applying the anhydrous ammonia to the soil was used before Shell had it.

Cooper: Gentlemen, we go back to the question. Baver presented a motion that the report be accepted.

Stuckey: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Cooper: Do you wish to take more time to discuss the Shell vs. agriculture question, or leave it to the Committee and those working on it?

Olson: We in Mississippi are satisfied to leave it to the Committee. We just want to stress the importance of it in our State.

Cooper: This closes the report of the Committee on Research.

VI. Report of Committee on Resource Utilization

Mr. Frank S. Chance, Chairman of the Committee on Resource Utilization, presented the report of that Committee (appendix J, p. 75). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

A. Progress report

1. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley (appendix J, p. 75)
2. Report on agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley (appendix J, p. 77)

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

1. Postwar bench mark for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley (appendix J, p. 78)
2. Other

The Committee had no additional proposals or recommendations to make.

Chance: I move the adoption of the report.

Baver: I second the motion.

Brehm: I'd like to ask just what is meant by the term "bench mark"?

Chance: Well, the matter of agricultural uses or land uses and fertilizer uses for the Valley now, since the war is over, compared to 1943, starting from there--that's a bench mark.

McAnis: Based also on the assumed demand of agricultural production.

Clayton: As I understand it, the Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, sought to answer the general question: What would be the best probable balance of production for agriculture in, say, 1950, on the basis of a specified set of assumptions as to prices, costs, volume of employment, exports and imports, etc? These assumptions were a basic premise; so that the "goals" or "bench marks" were not "predictions" as to what will happen in agriculture, but, rather, they were informed judgments as to desirable adjustments in agriculture, provided the conditions assumed actually materialized. The "assumptions," naturally, are set up in the light of current trends and future outlook. Since most of our activities in the present are based upon implicit or explicit judgments as to the future, careful analysis of future conditions that may confront agriculture clearly has advantages. A program of adjustments based upon such an analysis gives us the "bench mark" or "goals" for agriculture, under discussion.

The BAE study, conducted in cooperation with the State colleges, was not, however, based upon the Tennessee Valley as a unit. Consequently, we had no basis of judgment as to what the figures implied as to a "bench mark" for agriculture in the Valley region. Obviously, however, the Valley agricultural program should be integrated with the national "goals."

For that reason the BAE, in response to our request, broke down the figures in the national study to show the "bench mark" for the Tennessee Valley as such.

A study of the figures for the Valley revealed some obvious limitations of the figures, arising, principally, from two sources. First, the national study does not include, as a premise, the special opportunities and resources--the "plus" factors peculiar to the Valley region; second, the "goals," as such, were expressed in terms of acres of corn, etc., rather than in terms of "end products," such as pounds of milk, butterfat, beef, pork, cotton, tobacco, etc.

"Goals," so expressed, it appeared to the Committee, and to "freeze" the adjustment program in the Valley in terms, for example, of a specific acreage of corn. Whereas, the end-product desired--beef, for example--might much better be produced on grass and legumes. This element of flexibility is what the Committee is seeking to introduce and maintain in setting up a "bench mark" for agriculture in the Valley. The Committee on Resource Utilization has appointed a subcommittee to work out this important problem.

Schaub: I'd like to ask whether this matter of a bench mark study may not be related to the question of designating the Tennessee Valley as a separate region of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, proposed for consideration by our Committee on Organization.

Clayton: The two things are related. Mr. Bass and Mr. Hudgins discussed the matter informally, i.e., whether the Tennessee Valley might not be designated as a USDA region. Such an arrangement would facilitate integration of work at the national, regional, and state levels.

Cooper: It has been moved and seconded that we accept the report of the Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

This concluded the report of the Committee on Resource Utilization.

VII. Other business

Cooper: Are there any other items? If there are no other matters to come before the Conference, perhaps we could utilize this time to hear from some of the individuals here who represent important operations within the Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Salter, have you anything you'd like to say to the Conference at this time?

Salter: I haven't prepared to do so, and there's nothing that occurs to me at the moment, unless someone has some question.

Cooper: How do you think cooperation is coming along in the Valley? Is the movement sound? Is it growing?

Salter: To the extent we have been able to observe, the work is proceeding in the right direction generally. Better in some spots than in others. Our concern is that the progress of associations in the Valley be so directed that growth will be in close relationship to this regional program, that is, those cooperatives in the watershed. The movement is in the right direction.

Cooper: Mr. Baker? Do you have any comments?

Baker: No, I believe not.

Cooper: I'd like to ask a question of you, Mr. Baker: Is the farm forestry demonstration project in which we could carry out an intensive program in a rather limited area going forward in the Valley States?

Baker: Yes, that is making progress. The project is based on an agreement which we have with the Extension Services whereby we employ an additional Assistant County Agent. We have

agreements with all the States except Mississippi, and Olson tells me they are about ready to begin on this. Cooperative projects under the contract have now been developed or are being developed in all the Valley States. Mississippi is just now beginning to take action. Actual work has been held up during the war because of the impossibility of recruiting personnel. Recent indications are that this activity will increase in the near future.

Also, in several of the States--Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky--we are ready to resume reforestation work, and we've had very good coordination between TVA, the Extension Services, and the State Foresters.

Cooper: Gentlemen, in all the Valley States we are making quite a bit of progress . . .

Salter: Mr. Chairman, may I have another chance? I was debating whether I should say this at the time you called on me. As an afterthought, I'd like to add this to my previous remarks, if the Committee on Cooperatives will permit me, with specific reference to one recommendation of the Committee, alluding to the question you ask regarding progress in the field of cooperative development.

This recommendation has to do with employment or appointment of one or more persons whose principal responsibility would be that of aiding and assisting development of cooperatives in the watershed area of each of the several States. This is a recommendation. Whether or not the institutions will respond is another matter. It comes down to the matter of specialists, and of how many specialists we should go along with. I think the Committee feels that here we are giving particular emphasis to something that is rather fundamental in the interest of farm people, as to what cooperatives are as a means by which farmers can implement their individual efforts and by which they may achieve better results, economic and otherwise. In that sense, the institutions may wish to give that kind of impetus to a program of cooperative activities of farmers, through furtherance of test-demonstration and related activities. Personally, I would welcome the opportunity to work with the institutions in examining that further and seeing whether or not something in line with the Committee's recommendation could be done. It seems desirable that each institution make an examination of the Committee's report and hold further consultation on it as to what the institution could do additionally toward improving the effectiveness of cooperatives in the Valley portion of its State.

Cooper: Thank you, Mr. Salter.

Mr. McAmis, have you any comments to make at this time.

McMinn: There is one matter which might be of interest to you. At your last meeting, Mr. White reported on some meetings of farmers' representatives at Muscle Shoals, mentioning a committee representing eight or nine regions in the Valley and their functions. That committee met in Knoxville for a couple of days. They took a good deal of time to go over what they had seen regarding our general production program at Muscle Shoals. They did not form themselves into a committee the first day. The matter was left open to decide whether or not they actually wanted to.

The second day, they met with the Board, or rather, the Board met with them, and had a frank discussion of the outlook and as to what they thought of the program. In fact, Mr. Lilienthal said, "What do you think of it? Is there anything wrong with it?" This was about the first opportunity the Board had had to listen to farmers talk. The farmers decided to form a committee. Edwards, of Kentucky, was made chairman. We expect shortly to have that committee back in Knoxville to discuss some fertilizer production questions, primarily. There has been no action taken so far. We will keep you informed of the outcome.

Now there's one other matter that I thought Salter might have mentioned. Mr. Salter has been working with our Property Department to develop whatever plans they can for the use of any mechanical material that would be of value to farmers and of any war materials that might come into TVA's hands as a federal agency. Salter is handling that, since, if such a thing does develop, we would naturally channel it through farmers' cooperatives.

Salter: The most recent development in this connection took place just a few days ago. As you know, the Surplus Property Board has been dissolved, and a single administrator is handling surplus property disposal. There is some contemplated legislation and it would be a simple matter, by definition, to specify what organized groups in the Valley could or could not be subject to receiving some of the benefits of the disposal of surplus war materials.

Cooper: How would we secure material? Through TVA, or would we have to secure it ourselves?

Salter: Whether TVA as an agency of the federal government will be given particular authority for disposal of such material is a debatable question now. As it pertains to agriculture, though, I think the Secretary of Agriculture is designated to have certain responsibilities under the administrator of surplus property disposal.

Maddox: The Secretary of Agriculture is designated to handle the disposal of surplus foods. I don't think his authority goes any farther than that. There have been several discussions regarding disposition of some of these other

supplies. I think the Department has no recognized position by law, but it perhaps will be designated by the Surplus Property Board to dispose of certain types of supplies.

Salter: If the opportunity arises, what we would attempt to do would be to seek to be in position to act in liaison capacity to aid Valley cooperatives to obtain equipment to be used in connection with the program.

McAnis: Some study is being given to some of the shops which we have in the reservoirs regarding repairs and maintenance of surplus equipment.

Cooper: Have you any closing remarks, Mr. Maddox?

Maddox: Since I am new and strange to this situation, a sensible response, Mr. Chairman, would be to say nothing. However, I come from a long line of Baptist preachers; so I do want to say a thing or two.

First, I want to say with all sincerity that I have enjoyed this meeting today, and have profited thereby. I am happy to be a member of the Correlating Committee, but that added responsibility only serves to emphasize a conviction I have long had, that I know far too little about the TVA.

Second, I want to make a sort of personal confession of faith. I happen to be one of the people around the Department who thinks there is a real place for valley authorities. I have been interested in regional, or valley, authorities ever since 1936 or '37, when Senator Norris introduced his bill covering the whole United States. I hope during the winter to get down here and travel around through the Valley, see the farmers and institutions, trying to see and learn, first-hand, what has happened here as a result of the work of TVA.

I am interested not only in TVA, but in the idea or general principle of an "Authority." Also, I am interested in the proposed Missouri Valley Authority. One big thing I will be interested in learning about is how this valley authority idea fits into the federal functions and state functions.

Now, we have state and federal units of government and have had them for 150 years. Maybe you could find Washington bureaucrats or state bureaucrats who think that these divisions are unnecessary. Personally, I am quite willing to accept state and federal governments, and live with them.

But we have here in TVA the first experiment in the country of a regional unit of government. I think there are certain functions in this country that can be better performed by a regional unit. I believe that most people would agree now that the regulation of the value of money, and similar monetary problems, are a federal function; that most educational work should be a state function.

Now, what are the functions that don't fit into the federal or state or local patterns; and could these be handled by a regional unit of government? That should be the type of thinking that should guide us in the future.

We all recognize in Washington that if we have in this country a series of "Authorities," the Department will have to be altered. I think you people in the states have learned that the assistance of a valley authority does alter the state institutions' functions.

From the ten or twelve years' experience here, we should be able to learn much about whether or not we should have "valley authorities" in other areas in the country, and how to set them up. That is the type of thing I hope to get back here to learn about. That is one major interest I have in TVA.

VIII. Date and place of next meeting
(See text, p. 15)

Cooper: We have a few minutes' time before our luncheon will be served. Would you like to take this time to discuss the question of the date and place of the next meeting?

The ordinary time for the meeting would be the first Tuesday in April.

Schaub: I move that the meeting be set for the first Tuesday in April, the place to be selected by the Executive Secretary, who will notify the group in due time.

Jones: I second the motion.

Cooper: Is there any discussion?

Funchess: More and more, it appears necessary for the Standing Committees of the Conference to meet on the day preceding the Conference; so, therefore, I suggest that the day for the meeting of the Conference be set on Wednesday, allowing Committee meetings to be held on Tuesday. This arrangement will allow us to travel on Monday, rather than on Sunday.

Schaub: I will amend my motion to make the meeting on the first Wednesday in April.

Stuckey: I will second that.

Cooper: Is there any further discussion?

McAmis: Before we decide this question, I think we should consider the fact that it is almost impossible for the Secretary to keep up with these Committee meetings, particularly when they occur on the day immediately before the Conference.

I have watched Mr. Clayton working to get the Committees' actions in shape for presentation to the Conference, and I'd like to see something done about holding the Committee meetings farther in advance of the Conference meeting.

 : The Committee on Organization discussed this yesterday, and there is much to be said on both sides. It might be possible for the Committees to meet regularly twice a year, and have only one annual meeting of the Conference.

Cooper: Is there any further discussion? You have heard the motion. It has been moved and seconded that the date of the next meeting of the Conference be set for the first Wednesday in April, the place to be selected by the Executive Secretary, who will notify the members. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was agreed to.

IX. Adjournment of Conference

Cooper: Are there any other matters to come before the Conference? If not, do I hear a motion to adjourn?

Chandler: I move the Conference adjourn.

Drinkard: I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the Conference accordingly adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
 Road House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
 Friday, October 5, 1945

CONTENTS

	Page
Appendix A Roll of Conference	34
Appendix B Program of Conference	37
Appendix C Remarks of Dean Thomas Cooper	40
Appendix D Report of Correlating Committee	45
Appendix E Report of Committee on Organization	51
Appendix F Report of Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching	57
Appendix G Remarks of Mr. David E. Lillenthal	60
Appendix H Report of Committee on Cooperatives	67
Appendix I Report of Committee on Research	72
Appendix J Report of Committee on Resource Utilization	75
Appendix K Membership list of Standing Committees of Conference	80
Appendix L List of State Contact Officers	81
Appendix M Membership list of land-grant college Committees on Tennessee Valley Program	82
Appendix N Amendment to Master Contract	86
Appendix O List of Valley-States Conferences	88

APPENDIX A
(See text, p. 8)

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Reed House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

ROLL OF CONFERENCE

Alabama

Davis, P. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Auburn
Funchess, M. J., Dean, School of Agriculture, and Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn

Arkansas

None present

Florida

None present

Georgia

Chandler, S. G., Assistant District Agent, representing Walter S. Brown, Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens
Stuckey, H. P., Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment

Kentucky

Eryant, T. H., Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Lexington
Cooper, Thomas P., Dean, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, and Director, Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service, Lexington

Louisiana

None present

Mississippi

Coloman, Russell, Associate Agronomist, representing Clarence Dorman, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, State College
Jones, L. I., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, State College
Olson, L. A., Contact Officer, Mississippi State College, State College

North Carolina

Daver, L. J., Dean, School of Agriculture and Forestry, and Director,
Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh
Schaub, I. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh

South Carolina

None present

Tennessee

Brohm, C. E., Dean, College of Agriculture, and Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville
Chance, Frank S., Assistant Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville
McLeod, J. H., Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville
McNeil, Alex, Assistant Soil Conservation Specialist, Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville
McKeynolds, E. C., Coordinator of Cooperative Programs, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Virginia

Dietrick, L. B., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Blacksburg
Drinkard, A. W., Jr., Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg
Montgomery, C. A., Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Blacksburg

Tennessee Valley Authority

Eaker, Willis M., Director, Department of Forestry Relations, Norris
Bass, Neil, Chief Conservation Engineer, Knoxville
Cloment, Sheldon F., Principal Cooperative Analyst, Cooperative Management Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville
Jones, Randall J., Agriculturist, Tests and Demonstrations Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville
Lilienthal, David E., Chairman, Board of Directors, Knoxville
McAmis, J. C., Director, Department of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville
McGlothlin, W. J., Chief, Training and Educational Relations Staff, Personnel Department, Knoxville
Salter, L. C., Chief, Cooperative Management Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville
White, E. H., Chief, Tests and Demonstrations Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Knoxville

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Paddock, James G., Head Agricultural Economist, Office of the Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.
Sheffield, Charles A., Division of Field Coordination (Southeast Region), Extension Service, Washington, D. C.
Wiecking, E. H., Land Use Coordinator, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Cooper, Thomas P., Chairman, representing Land-Grant Colleges,
Lexington, Kentucky
Mallon, James C., representing U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.
McAnis, J. C., representing Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville,
Tennessee
Clayton, C. F., Executive Secretary, Knoxville, Tennessee

APPENDIX B
(See text, p. 8)

Tennessee Valley State Conference
Grand House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

PROGRAM

Morning session

- Opening of the Conference Chairman Thomas Cooper
- I. Report of Correlating Committee Thomas Cooper, Chairman
- A. Progress report
1. Standing Committees
 2. Correlators
 3. State Contact Officers
 4. Application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment
 5. Committees on Tennessee Valley Program
 6. Amendment to Master Contract
 7. Conference with Secretary of Agriculture
 8. Reorganization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture
- B. Additional proposals and recommendations
1. Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley
 2. Place of meetings of the Conference
- II. Report of Committee on Organization . . . I. O. Schaub, Chairman
- A. Progress report
- B. Additional proposals and recommendations
1. Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley
 2. Meetings of Standing Committees of the Conference
 3. USDA Committee on Tennessee Valley Program
 4. USDA Contact Officer
 5. Designation of Tennessee Valley as an administrative region of USDA
- III. Report of Committee on
Extension and Resident Teaching . . . P. O. Davis, Chairman
- A. Progress report
1. Regional distribution center for educational films
 2. Monthly publication for the Tennessee Valley Region
 3. Evaluation of the unit test-demonstration farm as an extension tool
 4. Application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment
- B. Additional proposals and recommendations

Luncheon session

(Arrangements have been made for a group luncheon at the Road House. At the luncheon session, Mr. David E. Lilienthal, Chairman, Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, will address the Conference.)

Afternoon session

Report of Committee on Cooperatives . . . L. I. Jones, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Preliminary survey of Valley-States Colleges

- a. The present status of cooperatives in the Valley area of each State
- b. The number of personnel and amount of time devoted to extension, research and teaching in relation to cooperatives
- c. Courses offered in resident teaching and training association personnel, present and prospective
- d. Research projects which the institutions consider desirable to be undertaken

2. Committee of Valley Cooperatives

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

Report of Committee on Research . . . I. D. Fayer, Chairman

A. Progress report

1. Research on phosphorus

- a. Summary of results of phosphate experiments in the Valley States, 1954-55
- b. Fused tricalcium phosphate Report No. 3
- c. Review of phosphorus research investigations in the Valley States

2. Research on nitrogen

- a. Report on aqua ammonia experiments
- b. Status of anhydrous ammonia project

3. Fertilizer requirements

- a. Land-grant college estimates
- b. Field and laboratory experiments to determine future requirements

4. Studies in the chemical and physical properties

5. List and digest of cooperative investigations and experiments between TVA and the Valley States agricultural experiment stations

- a. The efficiency and suitability of various TVA fertilizers
- b. The chemical and physical properties of soils in the Valley as related to crop response from fertilizer application
- c. The relationship between soil fertility and animal and human nutrition

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

- 1. Phosphorus nutrition studies
- 2. Other

VI. Report of Committee on
Resource Utilization Frank S. Chance, Chairman

A. Progress report

- 1. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley
- 2. Report on agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley

B. Additional proposals and recommendations

- 1. Postwar bench mark for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley

VII. Other business

VIII. Date and place for next meeting of the Conference

IX. Adjournment of the Conference

APPENDIX C
(See text, p. 8)

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Road House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

OPENING OF CONFERENCE
by
Thomas Cooper, Chairman

A. REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

1. The Valley-States Conference

During the past few weeks and months, especially during the difficulties which occurred with Congress and the comments made in reference to the Tennessee Valley Authority, more and more it has occurred to me that there were many things I should have done which I hadn't done, looking at the work of the Tennessee Valley States as a whole. Therefore, I want to take this opportunity to present a matter about which I have been thinking, although it represents nothing that is new. So, before giving the report of the Correlating Committee, I wish to open the Conference with a little review.

We are now opening the twenty-fourth meeting of the Valley-States Conference.

It is interesting to reflect in this connection that the first in this series of meetings was held in Knoxville on September 25, 1933. That was just four months after the approval of the TVA Act on May 18, 1933, and just three months after the first meeting of the TVA Board on June 16, 1933.

The history of this Conference and of the meetings of this group, therefore, encompasses practically the entire period of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and incorporates, in large part, the record of the cooperative relationships between the TVA and the land-grant colleges of the Valley States.

It was my privilege to represent the Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky at the first meeting of this Conference. Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia were also represented.

At that Conference, I recall, we asked Dr. H. A. Morgan to outline for us the agricultural program which the Authority had in mind for the Tennessee Valley region. Those who were present will remember that Dr. Morgan's reply was, I think you will agree, characteristic. In the light of developments which have occurred, it may even be said that his reply was prophetic. In effect Dr. Morgan said that in his opinion, we, as representatives of the Valley States agricultural institutions, were there not to ask that question, but to answer it. I remember that when Dr. Morgan made that statement it opened a new vista of relationships with Federal agencies, when it was asserted that the question of the development of a program was to

be the function of the States. This procedure followed the original agreement between the land-grant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Morgan then went on to outline specific bases of cooperation between the colleges and the Tennessee Valley Authority. I quote from the minutes of the Conference: "The States having areas included in the Tennessee basin were asked by Dr. H. A. Morgan of the Tennessee Valley Authority to present a joint program for the agricultural development of this basin."

The events of the last ten years or more help us to appreciate more fully the vital significance of that statement and of the policy of cooperation thus laid down. You will recall, however, that much more was involved than the mere statement of the policy.

2. Opportune time to take stock of situation

In view of the benefits that have admittedly accrued to the land-grant institutions in this region and especially in view of the progress made in the program for the development of this region in the field of our primary responsibility, it would seem reasonable for us to examine our record as individual institutions and as a group to determine how fully we have measured up to our own opportunities and obligations in support of these cooperative relationships. I find constantly in talking with men in positions similar to ours that they look upon the relationships that we have in the Valley area as something unique in agriculture, and I feel that they are somewhat envious of the opportunities we have here in the fields of our work.

The time is particularly opportune for taking stock because:

- a. The war is over. We are now living in the post-war world. In that respect, therefore, the time is opportune for an evaluation of our cooperative efforts with a view to gearing these efforts to the needs and opportunities of Valley agriculture in the post-war world.
- b. The Tennessee Valley Authority has practically completed the construction of the physical plant needed for the program of regional development. Naturally, during the period of peak work on construction, the problem of applying and utilizing these physical resources in the tasks of building up and conserving the soil, in providing a better basis of living for the people of the Valley seemed, perhaps, somewhat less significant than the job of purely physical construction. Yet, as we all know, the really important and significant job lies ahead of us. But while we who live and work in the Valley region fully realize this fact, we cannot and should not assume that the point is fully appreciated by others. The responsibility for promoting a general understanding of this fact rests upon each individual institution represented here, and also upon all of us as a group.

3. Opportunities of Valley States land-grant colleges

Let us ask ourselves frankly what major contributions the land-grant colleges as a group have been able or willing to make during the past ten years in support of the basic principles of cooperation embodied in the Valley agricultural program.

Because of the reliance which the Tennessee Valley Authority has from the start placed upon the colleges in this region for the formulating and carrying out of a regional agricultural program, the land-grant institutions have possessed a unique opportunity to support the policies underlying the cooperative relationships in the Valley program of agricultural conservation and development. While the fight was on last winter, and I had the opportunity of answering questions about this program, I realized that perhaps I had had a part in placing upon the shoulders of the Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority the responsibility for the support of a movement in which I ought to be interested, and which I ought to support as far as I was able.

So far as I know, this is the only region in the country in which all the agencies concerned with all the resources formally agreed to work together, the work administratively unified in the staffs of the colleges, and integrated in the sense that all the resources are to be developed in inter-relation with each other.

The record of performance in relation to our opportunities suggests the need for a re-examination of our responsibilities and opportunities for contributing to the support of the cooperative program in the Valley. The land-grant colleges of the Valley States are in a unique position,--a position which should enable us to contribute in a most effective way to the support of the cooperative program.

B. NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

1. Need for renewal of positive action

The need for positive support of the Valley agricultural program has not, since the early days of the Tennessee Valley Authority, been more pressing or urgent than now.

We are faced then, in general, with a need for more attention on the part of the land-grant institutions and on the part of this Conference, as a group, to interpret to the public the things that have been accomplished in the Tennessee Valley region through the process of cooperation typified in this Conference.

2. Specific needs and opportunities

What are some of the specific items to which we might give attention? I think of the following:

- a. The cooperative relationships in the Valley rest upon certain fundamental bases of cooperation. These principles of cooperation, we believe, are sound and should be adhered to. In this, I am

If we believe in the principles, it is only reasonable that we support them. The Tennessee Valley Authority, for example, has followed the policy of reimbursing the State institutions for additional costs incurred in rendering technical services and extension aid on the Valley agricultural program. That practice, as you know, has been repeatedly challenged by members of Congressional committees. It would seem logical to expect that the institutions which endorse this practice would vigorously support the policy in testimonials for Congressional committees.

- b. Then there is the question of Federal vs. State and local administration of agricultural programs. The Tennessee Valley Authority policy, as you know, has always stressed and continues to stress reliance upon State and local development and administration of agricultural programs. Here, obviously, is a fundamental question of policy on which the State institutions should not look entirely to the Tennessee Valley Authority to defend and support. It represents our battle.
- c. There is again the problem of the fertilizer program for the Valley. This program, as you know, is vital to the test-demonstration idea. We know that the program for the Valley cannot be considered independently of a program for the nation as a whole. Vigorous and constructive support by the land-grant institutions of a sound fertilizer program seems to be a clearly indicated need and opportunity.
- d. There would appear to be great values in encouraging familiarity on the part of our resident teaching staffs with the Valley cooperative program. I had never realized the opportunities which exist in this connection, until it was suggested that the teaching staff of the college be represented on the college Committee on Tennessee Valley Program.
- e. In the same connection, much can be accomplished in more fully acquainting the various branches of our extension personnel either with the content of the Valley agricultural program, or its application in the individual State. In this connection, it would seem to be an essential objective to acquaint county agents and other local extension personnel fully with the aims and objectives of the cooperative program.
- f. Lastly, there is the question of information in the more restricted sense. I have no doubt that much more can be done by the colleges along the lines of general publicity on the cooperative program than is now being accomplished, regarding the important part that the Tennessee Valley Authority plays in it and the successful outcome that is taking place. It is to our advantage to recognize

The time appropriation which we receive and to present as the results what is being accomplished and what the objectives are. In the matter of news items, printed materials, posters, etc., a great deal could be done to acquaint the public generally with the primary objective and accomplishments under the cooperative program.

During the formative stages of the basic policies governing cooperative relationships in the Valley, we looked to the Tennessee Valley Authority for the formulation and support of the policies underlying these relationships. The Tennessee Valley Authority, as you know, has constantly supported and fought for these policies. In the critical period ahead there is an obvious obligation for our institutions to support these policies in order that they may be preserved and that the program may go forward on the foundations that have been laid.

APPENDIX D
(See text, p. 8, 13)

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATE CONFERENCE
Road House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE
by
Thomas Cooper, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

On behalf of the Correlating Committee, I wish to submit the following report:

1. Standing Committees

There has been no change in the membership of the Standing Committees since the last meeting of the Conference. A membership list of the Standing Committees as of October 1945 has been mailed to all members of the Conference and to all Committee members (appendix K, p. 80).

2. Correlators

The Committee has been advised by officials of TVA that the problem of finding qualified men to serve as Correlators for the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching and the Committee on Resource Utilization is still being worked on. We are advised that prospects are good that men to fill these jobs will be obtained in the course of the next few months.

3. State Contact Officers

The Committee wishes to report that Mr. E. C. McReynolds, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, has been designated as Coordinator of Cooperative Programs for that institution. Under date of July 7, 1945, Director C. E. Brehm advised Mr. McAnis of the appointment of Mr. McReynolds. In this letter to Mr. McAnis, Director Brehm said:

"In accordance with request of the Tennessee Valley Authority to designate someone from the College staff to serve as Contact Officer between the College and TVA on all cooperative programs between the College and TVA, I am designating Mr. E. C. McReynolds of the College of Agriculture which includes staffs of Extension, Resident Instruction and Research.

"The title of Mr. McReynolds will be Coordinator of Cooperative Programs. He will be financed entirely from funds provided through the College of Agriculture.

" . . . I would like for all contacts involving cooperative programs with the College of Agriculture and its respective staffs to be taken up with Mr. McReynolds who will negotiate them with the proper members of the Staff of the College and assist in bringing to these programs such technical help as can make the maximum contribution. The functions of Mr. McReynolds are strictly in accordance with the discussions at the last meeting of the Valley States held in Atlanta, and the memorandum from the TVA requesting that such a Contact Officer be designated."

A list of the State Contact Officers as of October 1945 has been mailed to the members of the Conference and to each State Contact Officer (appendix L, p. 81).

4. Application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment

At its meeting in Atlanta on April 3, the Conference voted that this matter be considered by the Correlating Committee and referred by it to one of the Standing Committees of the Conference.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, which was advised of this action on May 18. On June 4, copies of correspondence relating to the proposal were sent to members of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching. I note that this item is included in the report of that Committee.

5. Committees on Tennessee Valley Program

On this item I need only to report that North Carolina State College expects to elect a permanent secretary to its Committee at the next meeting of the Committee to be held subsequent to this Conference; and that Professor E. J. Kirmey, State Contact Officer, has been designated as chairman and secretary of the Committee on Tennessee Valley Program at the University of Kentucky. In Virginia we are advised that Professor T. B. Hutcheson will serve both as chairman and secretary of the Committee.

A list of the membership of the Committees on Tennessee Valley Program as of October 1945 has been mailed to you (appendix M, p. 82).

6. Amendment to master contract

On July 19, 1945, Mr. Neil Bass, Chief Conservation Engineer, TVA, transmitted to the presidents of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States a proposed amendment to the master contract between these institutions and TVA for the joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection through improved fertilization.

In his letter of transmittal, Mr. Bass states:

"The amendment, effective January 1, 1945, authorizes cooperative projects in farm forestry research, which was inadvertently not covered by the previous amendment. It also authorizes calendar year work plans and budgets and makes it possible to simplify

"The accounting procedures by which the TVA compensates the institutions for services performed under the contract.

"The need for the amendment has grown out of our cooperative experience under the master contract."

Under date of September 7, Mr. Bass transmitted to the participating institutions an executed copy of the amendment, with your approval, and as a matter of record, a copy of the amendment will be inserted in the Minutes of the Conference (appendix N, p. 86).

7. Conference with Secretary of Agriculture

At the last meeting of the Conference, you may recall, the Correlating Committee called attention to a recent conference between the Secretary of Agriculture and officials of TVA.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Noel Bass, Chief Conservation Engineer, TVA, referred to a recent conference between the Secretary of Agriculture and officials of TVA, and the Chairman of the Correlating Committee with reference to this statement. Since Mr. Bass' letter is, in effect, a summary of the record, the Committee includes a copy of the letter at this point:

"Dear Dear Cooper:

"I have just had an opportunity to read the minutes of the Valley States Conference which was held in Atlanta April 3.

"You will recall that following Mr. Deaton's report of the meeting between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chairman of TVA, together with other members of both agencies, I stated that, whereas in the past it had been the attitude of the Department to oppose the construction by TVA of the Mobile plant, now the Department and TVA were in 'complete accord on the plan.' This statement was made on the belief on my part that, following the joint conference, the Department would support the proposal to build the plant.

"The Mobile phosphate plant is an essential facility in the program of expanded phosphate use and is particularly significant to the rational use of the Middle Tennessee deposits for the Tennessee Valley area. When the TVA appropriation request went to Congress last January, it did not contain a continuing authorization covering the Mobile plant despite our recommendation. When our appropriation reached the Senate the authorizing language of previous years was reinstated and approved by the Senate. When the bill reached conference with the House this authorization was dropped. Thus the appropriation bill as passed omits authorization for the Mobile plant.

"Because of its significance in the Tennessee Valley regional program, it is felt that the Correlating Committee should be advised of the status of the Mobile plant proposal. I feel also that in view of my report on the matter you should know that insofar as we are advised the Department did not actively support the item when it was being considered in the 1946 TVA appropriation."

Letter were sent to other members of the Correlating Committee, Mr. J. L. Douthett, representative of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. J. O. Morris, representative of FFA, and to Mr. S. T. Clayton, Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee.

B. Reorganization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Doubtless all members of the Conference have seen a copy of Secretary Anderson's Memorandum No. 1110, dated August 10, 1945, entitled "Establishment of Production and Marketing Administration."

In a memorandum dated August 18, 1945, to the members of the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Anderson says of the newly established Production and Marketing Administration:

"This Administration is organized primarily along commodity lines. It is so set up that henceforth, when I want to know the answer to some cotton question, I shall turn to the Cotton Branch where the responsibility for action programs with respect to that commodity--whether related to so-called production or marketing phases--is vested. And so with respect to questions arising in the other nine commodity groupings of the Administration,--livestock, dairy, poultry, fats and oils, fruit and vegetable, sugar, grain, tobacco, and Special Commodities.

"This Administration also includes a Field Service Branch, where Agricultural Conservation and Crop Insurance programs are formulated and administered, where general supervision is exercised over the state Field Service Offices, and where programs of the Administration dealing directly with farmers are carried out in the field through State and county agricultural committees.

"The School Lunch, direct distribution, and other food use and preservation programs are placed in the Food Distribution Programs Branch. The remaining seven functional branches of the Administration are Materials and Equipment, Shipping and Storage, Marketing Facilities, Labor, Fiscal, Budget and Management, and Compliance and Investigation.

"The staff offices within the Production and Marketing Administration include an Office of Requirements and Allocations, an Office of Price, and an Information Service.

"As this broad outline of the composition of the Production and Marketing Administration suggests, its establishment involves the consolidation and redistribution of the functions, powers, personnel, and property of the Office of Basic Commodities, the Office of Supply, and the Office of the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Offices of the Manager and Secretary of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Office of Marketing Services, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Office of Requirements and Allocations, the Office of Price, the Office of Transportation, the Office of Materials and Facilities, the Office of Labor, the Office of Home Food Supply, the Office of Investigatory Services, and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation (in liquidation).

"The Programs of the Administration involving the powers of the Commodity Credit Corporation and of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation can, of course, be carried out only when authorized by the Board of Directors of the subject Corporation."

B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley

A copy of the Committee's Report on this subject was sent to the members of the Valley-States Conference on July 19, 1945, together with a copy of the Committee's letter, dated July 18, transmitting the Report to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the presidents of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States, and to the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Committee's Report, dated June 15, 1945, follows:

Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley

At its meeting in Atlanta on April 3 the Valley-States Conference requested the Correlating Committee to consider under what procedure cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley might be most effectively carried out by the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding of November 20, 1934 (as amended).

The Correlating Committee has considered this problem and submits for the consideration of the parties to the Memorandum certain suggestions and recommendations. These are based on the assumption that, under State laws, districts may be organized in those areas within the Tennessee Valley where there is a recognized need for them and where they can make a contribution to a joint regional program of watershed protection and agricultural development. The Committee suggests that the boundary of a district should be coterminous with the boundary of a county.

The recommendations of the Committee follow:

1. The activities of the district will be integrated with a joint regional program of watershed protection and agricultural development formulated in accord with the Memorandum of Understanding of November 20, 1934 (as amended), which recognizes the need for a coordinated agricultural development within the Valley, and the primary responsibility of the Land-Grant Colleges for conducting field programs. These activities will be so conducted as to promote improvement of the resources of the farms on which work is done; to provide satisfactory income and living standards for the farmers involved; to harmonize with the other aspects of the farming system on the individual farm; to protect the public interest in soil fertility and to be coordinated with the various phases of unified development of the resources of the region, including

in addition to agriculture and forestry, recreation, wildlife, power utilization, processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products, and health and nutrition.

2. The test-demonstration farm principles will be followed on the farms participating in the work of the districts. The districts will constitute, in effect, adaptations of area test-demonstrations.
3. In order to insure the most successful execution of the above procedure, the following steps are recommended:
 - a. All activities and services in a county engaged in by any party to the Memorandum of Understanding of November 20, 1934 (as amended), to promote or facilitate the establishment of a district, or in cooperation with an established district, will be conducted through the appropriate administrative channels of the Land-Grant College of the State, utilizing at the county or district level personnel on the staff of, and directly responsible to, the county agent.
 - b. The district program and the district work plan of each soil conservation district are recognized as proposals for a joint coordinated activity for consideration and recommendations of the Correlating Committee in accordance with the procedure applying to all such proposals under the Memorandum of Understanding of November 20, 1934 (as amended).
 - c. For the present Memorandum of Understanding between the USDA and each soil conservation district, substitute a Memorandum of Understanding to be entered into with the State Soil Conservation Committee jointly by the USDA, TVA, and the Land-Grant College of the State.
 - d. For the present Supplementary Memorandum of Understanding between an agency of the USDA and a soil conservation district, substitute a Supplementary Memorandum of Understanding to be entered into with each soil conservation district jointly by all agencies of the USDA, TVA, and the Land-Grant College which propose to cooperate with the district.
4. The Committee recommends, finally, that each of the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding of November 20, 1934 (as amended) consider the foregoing recommendations and make such revisions and additions as it deems best adapted to making its maximum contribution to the joint regional program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley under the Memorandum.

Respectfully submitted,

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

/s/ Thomas Cooper, Chairman
/s/ J. L. Boatman
/s/ J. C. McAmis

On August 24, 1945, Mr. Edmenthal, Chairman of the Board of TVA, wrote the Correlating Committee as follows:

"This responds further to your letter of July 18 transmitting the recommendations of the Correlating Committee regarding procedures for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley.

"The proposals appear to us to be consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding and should provide a satisfactory basis for more specific arrangements as need for them develops. Consequently the Committee's recommendations would have the approval of TVA. I assume you will advise us if they meet with the approval of the other parties to the Memorandum.

With a view to advising TVA of the reaction of the land-grant colleges to the Report of the Correlating Committee, a letter was sent under date of September 6, 1945, to the president of each of the land-grant institutions requesting a statement of the official position of the institution with regard to the Report.

The following replies have been received from the president of each of the land-grant colleges.

Letter dated August 15, 1945, from President Frank P. Graham, University of North Carolina:

"I wish to thank you for your letter of July 18 including the recommendations of the Committee with regard to formulation of procedures for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley area consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding. I concur in these recommendations."

Letter dated September 10, 1945, from President John R. Hutcheson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute:

"In reply to your letter of September 6 will say that on June 16 I wrote Mr. C. F. Clayton a letter stating that I was in general agreement with the procedure proposed for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley.

"Mr. L. B. Dietrick is now Director of Extension work in this state and I am referring a copy of the correspondence regarding this matter to him, as he will represent this institution at the meeting on October 5."

Letter dated September 11, 1945, from Acting President Clarence Dorman, Mississippi State College:

"I have your letter of September 6 with reference to the Report of the Correlating Committee which you sent to President Humphrey under date of July 18.

"This report has been read rather carefully and meets with the approval of this institution."

Letter dated September 14, 1945, from President H. L. Donovan,
University of Kentucky:

"This letter is to acknowledge your communication regarding 'Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley.' The Board of Trustees authorized us to accept the amended report to the Memorandum of Understanding of November 20, 1934. I think the amended agreement is a constructive recommendation with which the universities of the Tennessee Valley should be glad to cooperate."

Letter dated September 17, 1945, from President James D. Hoskins,
University of Tennessee:

"Replying to your letter of September 6, inquiring the official position of The University of Tennessee College of Agriculture on the 'Correlating Committee's Report to Colleges in the Tennessee Valley on Procedure for Cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts in the Tennessee Valley,' let me say:

"The University is fully in agreement with the principles of cooperative relationships between the TVA, SCS, College of Agriculture and its Extension Service, as set forth in the report of the Correlating Committee, on the Procedure for Cooperation with the Soil Conservation Districts in the Tennessee Valley Authority; however, we wish to point out that there was enacted in 1939 a State Soil Conservation District Act. This Act provides for the creation of a State Soil Conservation Districts Committee with certain powers; and the procedure to be followed in setting up districts. The setting up of these districts is under the supervision of the State SCS Committee. The Tennessee Act does not distinguish between counties located in the Valley and those outside the Valley. It, therefore, follows that cooperative relationships must take cognizance of the State Committee and it, also, must be brought into the picture in the establishment of the cooperative relationships as set forth in the Correlating Committee's report.

"This matter has already been discussed with the State SCS Committee. It would seem the logical procedure to be followed, in Tennessee, would be for representatives of the TVA, the College and Extension and SCS to meet with the State SCS Committee and endeavor to come to some agreement as set forth in the report.

"Representatives of the College of Agriculture in Tennessee and Extension are proposing such a procedure in Tennessee; and will do all they can to establish the relationship set forth in the report.

"Following some understanding at the State level, it is proposed to submit it to proper administrative officials of the SCS for formal approval and to be signatories thereto."

Letter dated September 19, 1945, from President L. M. Duncan, Alabama

"Since receiving your letter of September 6 I have canvassed Mr. P. O. Davis, Director of Extension, and Dean M. J. Funchess, and I quote below a statement from these gentlemen:

"We have discussed the REPORT OF THE CORRELATING COMMITTEE, Knoxville, Tennessee, June 15, 1945, PROCEDURE FOR COOPERATION WITH SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.

"We endorse it and recommend that you write Dean Cooper that Alabama favors it as it now stands."

Letter dated September 19, 1945, from President Harmon Caldwell, University of Georgia:

"Thank you very much for your letter of September 6.

"The University of Georgia gives its hearty endorsement to the Report of the Correlating Committee on 'Procedure for Cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts in the Tennessee Valley.'"

The Committee deemed it inadvisable to take up the matter of official reaction to the Committee's Report with the Secretary of Agriculture until there has been an opportunity for officials of TVA to confer with the Secretary in regard to the general issues involved.

Perhaps I should also report at this time that Dean Schaub wrote the Secretary of Agriculture on September 4, 1945, in reference to the situation faced by the State Soil Conservation Committee in North Carolina, by reason of the fact that six petitions for the organization of soil conservation districts lying in the watershed of the Tennessee Valley have been presented to the Committee. Director Schaub will doubtless give you the particulars as to the situation in connection with the Report of the Committee on Organization, which we are to have as the next item on the program.

Does the Conference wish to take any action at this point on the Report of the Correlating Committee relating to procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley?

2. Place of meetings of the Conference

At its meeting in Lexington on May 11, 1945, the Correlating Committee considered the general question as to place of meeting of the Conference. The Committee decided to recommend, as a matter of policy, that all meetings of the Conference be held at a convenient point in the Valley or in one of the Valley States.

This concludes the report of the Correlating Committee.

APPENDIX E
(See text, p. 13)

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Rand House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION
by
I. O. Schaub, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

The Committee does not have before it any unfinished business on which to report.

B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is, however, one item which the Committee considered at its meeting in Chattanooga on October 4, on which the Committee wishes to report at this time.

1. Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation
districts in the Tennessee Valley

You have already heard the report on this matter submitted by the Correlating Committee. Dean Cooper referred to my letter of September 4 to the Secretary of Agriculture. Perhaps it will help to clarify the situation if I read that letter.

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"The State Soil Conservation Committee has before it six petitions for the organization of Soil Conservation Districts in counties lying in the watershed of the Tennessee Valley. In five of these counties public hearings have been held, and the next step under the provision of the State law authorizing Soil Conservation Districts would be to hold referenda.

"Up until now no Soil Conservation Districts have been organized in this State in counties lying within the Tennessee Valley. On the other hand, a county Agricultural Conservation Association has been organized in each of these counties for more than ten years. These Associations are chartered under the State Mutual Cooperative Act, with a Board of Directors in charge of each Association. The objectives of these Soil Conservation Associations are in general the same as the objectives under the Soil Districts Act; each Association has for its primary objective soil conservation and water control, and each Association is authorized to solicit assistance of Federal and State agencies in the furtherance of these objectives.

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley watershed have a memorandum of understanding relative to 'a systematic procedure for a coordinated program of agricultural research, extension, and land-use planning within the region of the Tennessee Valley Authority.' In addition, each of the Land-Grant institutions has entered into an agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority for the purpose of conducting a unified program within that area.

"The problem confronting the State Soil Conservation Committee is whether to proceed with the ordering of referenda in counties where hearings have been held or to await further developments on the national level regarding relationships between the various agencies. It was quite evident at the hearings held in the counties in this State that there is confusion in the minds of the farmers regarding the program of the Conservation Associations they now have and the programs to be developed if Soil Conservation Districts are organized. The State Committee has been advised that in Alabama, where they have Soil Conservation Districts and also Associations as organized under the Land-Grant College--Tennessee Valley Authority program, there is confusion and some farmers are resigning from one organization in order to get the benefits of joining the other.

"The North Carolina State Committee has received a copy of the communication of July 18 addressed to you by Dean Thomas Cooper of Kentucky, who is Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Land-Grant institutions. Certain recommendations were made in that communication. The North Carolina Committee wishes to aid in the development of a coordinated program and certainly does not wish to do anything which would tend to cause confusion or overlapping within a given area.

"In view of the above situation, the State Committee by unanimous vote deferred until November 1 any final action with reference to the petitions it has before it from the counties lying within the Tennessee Valley. The Committee did this with the hope that prior to that time there might be a clarification of the situation on the national level."

Up until we left home last Sunday we had not had any reply to this letter.

At the meeting of the Committee yesterday it developed that there is some confusion or some misinterpretations as to just what section 3a of the Report of the Correlating Committee on "Procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley" might mean.

To refresh your memory, I shall read that section of the Report:

"All activities and services in a county engaged in by any party to the Memorandum of Understanding of November 20, 1934 (as amended), to promote or facilitate the establishment of a district, or in cooperation with an established district, will be conducted through the appropriate administrative channels of the Land-Grant College of the State, utilizing at the county or district level personnel on the staff of, and directly responsible to, the county agent."

question arose as to just what that might mean and the Committee
gave this interpretation:

"Resolved, That we endorse the Report of the Correlating Committee
on Procedure for Cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts in
the Tennessee Valley and that section 3a be interpreted that we
recommend that any funds from Federal agencies used to employ
personnel on the county or district level be on the reimbursement
basis to the Land-Grant College of the State."

That was the recommended interpretation of section 3a of the Correlat-
ing Committee Report.

APPENDIX F
(See text, p. 16)

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Read House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION AND RESIDENT TEACHING
by
P. O. Davis, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

1. Regional production center for educational films

At its meeting in Atlanta on April 3, 1945, the Conference authorized this Committee to develop and present to the next Conference a plan and procedure for production, circulation, and use of movie films on a regional basis. As a result of a discussion about a year ago with TVA representatives by the Georgia Extension Service, a TVA committee had been acting as a coordinating, investigating group to explore the feasibility of such a service. As you will recall from the last Conference, it was decided to request aid from the General Education Board for the establishment of the service. On September 27, TVA received the following letter from Dr. A. R. Mann, Director, General Education Board, New York City:

"I have your letter of September 22nd with further reference to the tentative request for a grant of \$40,000 toward equipment and support over a two or three-year period for the inauguration of a Southern Film Production Service. The officers had opportunity to discuss this matter yesterday. If a formal request comes in from the group of states and agencies interested, our officers are prepared to recommend such a grant to our Executive Committee. We cannot, of course, give assurance of what the decision of the Executive Committee may be.

"In your forthcoming further discussions of the matter I assure you will reach agreement as to an institution to serve as fiscal agent and presumably general headquarters for the service."

This carries the proposal to the point where important decisions must be made; therefore, a meeting of state agencies to discuss and decide these question has been called for October 24, 1945, at the Andrew Johnson Hotel in Knoxville, Tennessee. At that time an advisory committee on the Service will be chosen.

At our Committee meeting yesterday, we drafted the following recommendations:

"In reference to the composition of the proposed advisory committee, this Committee recommends that the advisory committee be comprised of one representative from each State and one representative of each type of participating regional and State agency; provided, first, that a State representative may not also serve as a repre-

"representative for a type of agency; and provided, second, that State representatives be apportioned in an equitable manner as to types of agency affiliation."

By action of the Conference (text, p. 17), the following resolution is also included in the report of the Committee:

"Resolved, That this Conference endorses the general principle of organization presented by the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, and the proposed procedure for developing a detailed plan of organization, as a basis for formal application to the General Education Board, as announced for the meeting on SOUTHERN FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE on October 24, 1945, in Knoxville; and

"That this Conference endorses the proposed application to the General Education Board for a grant of \$40,000 for the establishment of a SOUTHERN FILM PRODUCTION SERVICE; and

"That this Conference recommends to each of its constituent regional and State agencies full cooperation with and support of the proposed SERVICE, including maximum possible patronage, in order to insure success of the enterprise."

2. Monthly publication for the Tennessee Valley Region

The Committee recommends that the Correlator or Acting Correlator of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching be requested to explore the feasibility of the proposed publication, and through conferences with officials of appropriate agencies, develop definite plans and proposals for the establishment of such a publication at the earliest practicable date; such plan and procedure to be submitted to the Committee for consideration as a basis for specific recommendations to this Conference at its next meeting.

3. Evaluation of the unit test-demonstration farm as an extension tool

At its meeting in Atlanta on April 3, the Conference agreed to a proposal of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching that each State proceed with this evaluation and submit to the Committee, prior to the next meeting of the Conference, a report on its findings.

Five States have submitted reports: Mississippi, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina. As these reports are rather lengthy, and contain a good deal of repetition, I won't read them at this time. The State reports will be made available to all concerned; they are to be sent out by the Executive Secretary of the Conference.

4. Application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment

At its meeting in Atlanta on April 3, 1945, the Conference voted that a suggestion relating to the application of test-demonstration farm experience to the needs of veteran readjustment be considered by the Correlating Committee and referred by it to one of the Standing Committees of the Conference for appropriate action.

On May 18, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching was advised by memorandum that the matter had been referred to it for consideration and report to the Conference.

A number of stimulating suggestions have been received by the Committee, and they will be sent to you by the Executive Secretary.

B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee has no additional proposals or recommendations to make.

APPENDIX G
(See text, p. 20)

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Reed House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

ADDRESS
OF
DAVID E. LILIENTHAL
Chairman, Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority
(At the luncheon session of the Conference)

Chairman Cooper (introducing Mr. Lilienthal):

We are fortunate indeed to have with us today the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. I am sure that this group welcomes his visit with us. With his many duties and the responsibilities that rest upon him, we appreciate his taking time to attend the Valley-States Conference.

Mr. Lilienthal was educated as a lawyer and is a graduate of Harvard University. He entered work in the public field in the State of Wisconsin, and made an outstanding record. As you know, President Roosevelt in 1933 appointed him as the director of the Tennessee Valley Authority. We are familiar with his reappointment in 1945, so that he has before him a service of twelve years to further the great regional program which has been developed cooperatively by the institutions of the states and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

I have not known Mr. Lilienthal in terms of what one calls "knowing the man," although I have met him frequently and been charmed by his manner and his constructive thought. When I read "TVA--Democracy on the March," I then learned something of his foresightedness, his constructive viewpoint and his belief that an informed people with proper leadership will make great progress. Constructive thinkers are all too rare. Mr. Lilienthal not only has a constructive viewpoint, but he is a man of vigor and believes in fighting for and insisting on those things which he considers sound and right.

I have often thought of the fortunate combination of the directorate of the Tennessee Valley Authority, especially in its early years. Much of the constructive development basic to the progress of the TVA has been due to the combination of Lilienthal and Morgan--their vision, philosophy and action. The program of unified development of the Tennessee Valley region--unique in many respects--is typical of the philosophy of these two men.

I admire Mr. Lilienthal, too, for his courage in taking positions on what he knows is right and for the belief in the public. It is a most admirable trait for a man in public service and I am sure he will never lose that concept of public duty and public responsibility.

Dr. Lilienthal, I hope you will believe that this group is behind the program for the Tennessee Valley region and that it is glad to have the opportunity to aid in the great developments in the utilization of the resources of this region.

I take pleasure in presenting to you Chairman Lilienthal.

Dr. Lilienthal:

Dean Cooper, members of the Valley-States Conference:

I appreciate very much the over-generous things that have been said in this introduction. I can assure you that I consider it an honor and an opportunity to have a chance to talk to you very informally and very candidly about the relation that exists between the people of this region, represented by the institutions which you represent, and the TVA.

First, I bring you the greetings of my associates, Senator Pope, and your former colleague Dr. Morgan. Dr. Morgan is in very good health indeed, and in his usual high spirits. It is about the greatest experience of my life to have worked with him these many years. The resources of character that he has, and his wealth of experience, would move an even more difficult heart to move than mine. It is wonderful that, in spite of his years, Dr. Morgan's enthusiasm and forward look are still there. He is in as good health and strength as the first time I met him, in June of 1933. That is the best news about TVA that I have to bring.

What I wanted to do this noon is to talk to you about some of the things that have been on my mind during the past three years, hoping that sooner or later the war would be over, and that then we would all have the opportunity to carry forward in peacetime with the momentum which we have gained, toward the further accomplishment of a program which has received the approval of most people throughout the Valley.

Going back to the beginning of the relationships--and they are unique and satisfying relationships--between the TVA and these institutions of the region, the land-grant colleges, I think I should say right off that the results have been very good indeed; very good from the point of view of workmanship, personal pleasure, and results for the people of the region, those most concerned in both our minds.

But the major test of these relationships is right ahead of us. At the time when the TVA regional program has the highest prestige it has ever enjoyed, I am not playing the role of a prophet of gloom when I say that we face our greatest test and a real possibility of serious calamity to the continuity of this joint Land Grant--TVA program.

Let me remind you again what all is trying to do. TVA had a broad responsibility imposed upon it by Congress. We were directed to develop or aid in the development of all the natural resources of the Tennessee Valley region upon which the material welfare of man rests. Not simply water or water power, or land, or minerals, or forestry, but all basic resources, and all together, as a unified whole. That assignment was a unique one. Not that the separate items of resource development were unique. Not at all. The Federal government, to say nothing of State governments, has for many years been vested with the responsibility to be of aid to the people in the development of those natural resources. As Director Davis indicated in the meeting this morning, what was most significant in what TVA was to do was how the task was to be done. And how a thing is to be done may be almost as important as what is to be done. In my mind, it is more important. In this respect TVA had a unique assignment of responsibility and opportunity to do a unified integrated job of resource development. For the first time an agency was set up in which that opportunity did exist.

In these two respects the opportunity was unique:

In the first place, we had an opportunity to develop a program in an integrated manner. Everyone knows that the life of man is integrated; we accept that as a general proposition, everyone does. They must. Everybody knows--they knew in 1933 when TVA was set up--that water control is not just a matter of the rivers, of building dams, flood protection, development of electricity. Water control, for whatever purpose, is related to the land, related to the forests, related to the income of the people, and the way they live, the things they want. Everybody knows that you can't arbitrarily divide, say, rural electricity and care of the land, nor can you divide industry from navigation or flood control. Everybody knows that there is in the life of man a oneness with the development of the resources of nature, a natural oneness. But ~~never before had an agency been given the opportunity TVA had to~~ tie those relationships together--to do something about that knowledge of oneness.

Now, if TVA is unable to develop this program on an integrated basis then there isn't much excuse for it; and personally I would like to spend my life trying to do something useful.

There was in the TVA program a unique opportunity to confirm by action what we had come to see in an abstract way was a necessity. You have seen it in your work. Industrial men have seen it, men in water hydraulics have recognized it. And here was the opportunity to tie it together in fact on a broad scale.

The second opportunity we had was that for the first time a Federal agency, supported with national funds and having a national responsibility, had the chance to decentralize its activity to a very great degree. The way TVA was set up in one geographical unit gave us the opportunity for regional decentralization. This is very important indeed. Deeply important.

...and an emphasis on what I think to be decentralization does not apply to agriculture alone. It is not just "public administration" pattern. It applies equally to industry. And not only to farm people, but to men in the city. I mention it because while your immediate responsibility is agriculture, you too have a wider responsibility. Those things must be more and more tied together.

TVA's administrators, back in June of 1933, were faced right at first, before we had a very clear idea of how we were going to carry on this big task, with the issue of how we could go forward with these two opportunities of integration and decentralization. In terms of the agricultural program or in terms of industrial research we had at least three choices.

First, we could have set up our own personnel and become, in a sense, a regional direct action Federal agency. That was a possible alternative. We would have talked about "cooperation," mind you, used the words; but the reality would be that TVA would operate wholly through its own personnel in this region.

Or, as a second alternative, we could have used and worked through or become instruments of other Federal agencies, centralized Departments, whose individual concern is agriculture, water control, industrial research, et cetera, such as the Department of Agriculture, War, Commerce, Interior, and so forth.

Or, third, we could ask state or local agencies to join with us in a cooperative two-way partnership, a partnership in fact, which would be genuinely cooperative, in which we could use the very valuable experience which the states had, and benefit by their obligations to the people for carrying this work forward, as their contribution in such a partnership.

After a sharp disagreement within our Board, we chose the alternative of working a partnership with the state agencies and carrying that principle forward in every aspect of the TVA's work--not just agriculture--as far as it was possible to do so.

What we did in that respect you understand very well. It may help a little for me to state the consequences as I see them from my point of view. I had no illusions about what our choice of the state partnership route meant. It was not simply a matter of funds. TVA has secured from Congress some six or seven million dollars which have been expended by, or through, the cooperating state agencies here in the region. The important thing--and I hope I make this clear--the important thing was that we of TVA took the responsibility that you of the states, as partners, would carry forward the obligations that were put on us, though we had no direct powers over your personnel or your policies. We relied upon your assurances written in agreements.

We now come to a period when that method of partnership with the states is under sharp fire again. I am not by any means attacking the motives or good will of those people who differ with us on this. Here is an issue on which honest men may differ. It has been sharply questioned.

There is no better summary of the other viewpoint regarding the transfer of responsibility of federal functions to non-federal agencies than is contained in the following few sentences quoted from a statement made by Milton S. Eisenhower, now the distinguished President of Kansas State College, when he was an official of the Department of Agriculture: ". . . where the necessary funds are provided primarily or wholly from the Federal Treasury the Congress has invariably vested full administrative responsibility in an appropriate Federal executive agency directly accountable to Congress . . . and every agency, without exception, is expected to see to it that all persons who administer the Congressional mandate are directly in the line of hire and fire . . ." That viewpoint is in contrast to TVA's position. We believe that as a matter of law and a matter of policy a different view can be taken. We do this without in any way deprecating the motives of those able men who have different views.

We believe this country is big enough to try a process in a different way in this region, and then judge its relative advantages and disadvantages, and thus far we have persuaded the Congress that this is right. But it becomes more and more difficult. We recognize, ourselves, however, that unless the personnel and the funds are used successfully to further not simply the purposes of the states and other local agencies, but also the TVA's objectives as a national experiment, set up under national law, then I say to you that the relationship with the states won't be permitted to last long. I believe the outcome will be favorable.

We propose, in a budget we are submitting for fiscal year 1947, a large expansion, practically a doubling, of the program devoted to the development of the natural resources of the region. We propose the expenditure of about twelve millions of dollars to be devoted to the development of the agricultural, forestry, mineral, industrial, and other resources in the Valley. It will be about the most fruitful money spent by our country, in my opinion.

This is the time when the people should step up and be bold about their convictions. We propose that these funds be spent on the same policy as has been true in the past. That indicates our complete faith in the program of two-way partnership.

The greatest hazard to the program is this: That the people don't understand the nature of its joint sponsorship. It is not a question as to whether your institutions and TVA get credit for something. Anyone in public service knows that nothing is more expensive than extravagant credit for something. But if the people understand the unique nature of what we're trying to do in this region, then I am sure that the country will understand and the Congress will understand.

There are a good many communities in the Tennessee Valley where the farmers and the businessmen do not know that this is a regional program; they don't know TVA is a party to it. I am speaking now in particular of the agricultural program. The time has come when

that situation about TVA's participation, unless corrected, will hurt the whole program. I think it is important, and I am speaking very candidly, that you as the leaders make it clear that what we are trying here is a joint regional endeavor. We have agreed to try this particular undertaking together. If the TVA sponsorship should have to drop out it will be an altogether different program. You know the people of this region better than anyone else, and you know how important is the unique character of this undertaking and the responsibilities which are on you as a partner as well as on us as a federal agency.

I'd like to amend something Dr. Morgan said to you at his first meeting with you after TVA was set up. As I recall, he said, in response to a question as to how the TVA agricultural program was to be carried on in this region, "That is not for me, but for you to answer." I would amend the answer: How this program is to be carried forward is not now up to you to answer. It is now up to the country and to the people to answer. And the people will have to have guidance and leadership from you in giving that answer.

This has been a very satisfying and useful program. It has been heartwarming to see what is happening on the farms and in the minds of the people of the region. I have no reservations about the physical results of the program. Whatever limitations it may have--and it can be greatly improved, I believe--from the point of view of its benefits to the people and their reception of it and of what it has done to stimulate the roots of democracy, it is an excellent program indeed.

These methods of getting the job done, if we can make them work, are very important--maybe of chief importance to the TVA. But it won't be enough merely to decry and deplore centralization, which is spreading all over the world, if we are not willing to do something about it. We can't have it both ways. We cannot in formal resolutions condemn centralization in Washington and at the same time take steps which are consistent with the growth of centralization. To correct evil tendencies in government that everyone is disturbed about frequently requires taking on a fight. I mean a fight on issues, not motives. This is a time when these Valley methods will be tested. You can't have decentralization and centralization simultaneously. You can't be on both sides of that issue.

In order that the people may participate in this important debate over centralization, they must understand what the issues and what the alternatives are. We in this Valley have been developing an alternative, trying all the while to be affirmative and constructive. We have put ourselves and the outcome pretty much in your hands, so far as TVA is concerned. And I am content that we be there, because I think you realize how important the issues are to the whole cause of human freedom.

I will conclude by again expressing my appreciation for the opportunity of attending this meeting. I consider the work of this Valley-States Conference as important as any that goes on in this Valley. However men in the public service may differ, the public servants who work for farm people constitute the finest body of public servants that you can find anywhere. To observe that high quality of devotion to their great responsibility to the land and the farmer and rural life is one of the most refreshing things to me about my past twelve years' experience in TVA.

We appreciate this fine statement of a working philosophy and the opportunity that we have had in helping to make it work. The clarity with which you have expressed this concept of cooperation, Mr. Lilienthal, will stimulate us, I feel sure, to carry on this important work with renewed vigor. We appreciate your leadership and your being with us today.

APPENDIX II
(See text, p. 20).

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Road House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVES
by
L. I. Jones, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

1. Preliminary survey of Valley States colleges

The last report of the Committee to the Conference on April 3 indicated that the Committee, through its Correlator, would make a preliminary survey of the Valley States land-grant colleges for the purpose of assembling information regarding (1) the present status of cooperatives in the Valley, and (2) the program of each college as it relates to farmers' cooperatives, including research, extension, and teaching. During May and June the Correlator made a visit to each of the colleges for the additional information desired.

A preliminary draft report on the survey was presented to the Committee at its meeting in Birmingham on July 6. On instruction of the Committee, copies were mailed to each of the colleges with the request that the college Committee on Tennessee Valley Program examine it for accuracy and completeness and submit any additional information which was felt should be included in the final report. This Committee reviewed and adopted the report at its meeting yesterday. While a full report has been made for the record, a condensed summary is presented herewith for your consideration.

a. The present status of cooperatives in the Valley area of each State

The information available to the Correlator on this item was so incomplete that the Committee deems it inadvisable to attempt to submit a report on the status of cooperatives at this time. The Committee plans to report on this matter when adequate data have been assembled.

b. The number of personnel and amount of time devoted to extension, research, and teaching in relation to cooperatives

In the seven Valley States there are twenty extension specialists who devote at least part time to assisting farmers' cooperatives. North Carolina has one; Georgia, Virginia, and Kentucky, two each; Tennessee, three; Mississippi, four; and Alabama, six. The proportion of time reported to be devoted to cooperatives by these workers ranges from five to ninety percent. The total time devoted by the twenty men, as reported by the institutions, is equivalent to ten men working full time. Engaged in research and teaching in

the field of agricultural cooperation are twenty-three men devoting from ten percent to fifty percent of their time in this field. The total time devoted to teaching and research on cooperatives apparently is equivalent to about the full-time work of six men.

In these estimates, no accounting was made of the time involved with test-demonstration associations which perform no marketing or purchasing functions. There are several men on military leave from the institutions, and on their return the time and assistance devoted to cooperatives will no doubt be increased to some extent, it is reported.

c. Courses offered in resident teaching and training association personnel, present and prospective

Each of the institutions provides a one-term course for undergraduates which deals specifically with farmers' cooperatives. The University of Tennessee also provides a three-hour elective course called "Cooperative Movement" which analyzes the causes of development and purposes of the cooperative movement. It is taught in the School of Business Administration. There are two or more other courses in each institution, such as marketing of agricultural products, which include a limited treatment of the subject of cooperatives, and then only in a general way. The limited extent to which training in agricultural cooperation is received by agricultural students is indicated by the fact that the number of students normally enrolled in the course in each institution varies from ten to twenty. Three of the States, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia, offer a one-term graduate course in agricultural cooperation. Although Tennessee offers no graduate courses dealing specifically with this subject, there is a special problem course in which the student selects his subject for special study and if he chooses, a problem relating to cooperatives.

Virginia is the only State which has held regular short courses for cooperative personnel, although Alabama and Georgia have from time to time conducted one- and two-day meetings of cooperative and extension personnel for discussion of problems related to cooperatives and the relation of extension workers to these organizations. In teaching the courses in agricultural cooperation, representatives of farmers' cooperatives have been utilized to a very limited extent.

It is encouraging that all of the institutions expressed interest in improving their teaching program, and Tennessee and Kentucky are now in the process of re-examining their curricula.

d. Research projects in agricultural cooperation which the institutions consider desirable to be undertaken

During the war period, most of the States have conducted very little or no research in the field of farmers' cooperatives. At the present time, however, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Georgia each has underway one project in this field. Tennessee and Kentucky have prepared projects which they plan to undertake in the near future. All of the institutions have in mind research

projects which they plan to undertake in the near future. All of the institutions have in mind research projects which are needed and which they would like to undertake as soon as adequate personnel and funds are available. All of them indicated that they are aware of the importance of an effective research program in developing strong, independent cooperatives which will serve the needs of the farmers in the area, and requested suggestions that this Committee may have to offer.

Research projects which were listed as being needed in the Valley counties included the following:

- (1) Studies to determine the need in specified areas for cooperative processing plants for livestock, poultry, and dairy products
- (2) Studies in certain areas to determine the need for cooperative marketing of fruits and vegetables and cooperative distribution of milk
- (3) Studies of cooperative marketing of tobacco, to analyze the efficiency of existing associations and to determine the feasibility of expansion in this field
- (4) Studies of specified associations to analyze the efficiency of operations and the opportunities for expansion
- (5) Studies to determine the feasibility of cooperative fertilizer mixing plants and limestone crushing plants in specified areas.

2. General recommendations

In view of the facts furnished by the survey of the land-grant agricultural colleges relative to their research, teaching, and extension programs as related to farmers' cooperatives, the Committee offers the following recommendations:

- a. That the land-grant college in each Valley State employ one or more persons to be assigned specifically to the work of assisting and promoting farmers' cooperatives in the Valley area of the state. If the Valley area of a state is not large enough to justify the employment of a man, then by suitable arrangements additional adjacent counties may be added to the territory to be served.
- b. That each institution undertake research regarding the opportunities of cooperative enterprises and the improvement in organization and management, such research to be focused on the situation and problems in specific localities.

3. Specific recommendations

- a. That each of the land-grant colleges re-examine its courses related to agricultural cooperation, both as to content and method of presentation for the purpose of aiding the agricultural development

by farmers through their cooperative enterprises.
Toward the accomplishment of this objective the following specific suggestions are offered:

- (1) That, at least once a year, or several years, an annual conference, attended by the faculty members of the seven agricultural colleges who are responsible for teaching the subject, be held for the purpose of discussing courses, subject matter, and methods in the teaching of agricultural cooperation; including the possibility of extending the present courses to cover a longer period than one term; such a meeting could be held during the Southern Agricultural Workers Conference;
 - (2) That managers of cooperatives and agricultural workers assisting with problems of cooperatives be invited to discuss experiences with the student classes, and that students be provided the opportunity of visiting and studying specific cooperative associations;
 - (3) That the teachers of courses in agricultural cooperation obtain and utilize to a larger degree material relating to existing associations, their organization, administration, management, etc., and the current problems of farmers' cooperatives operating in the State;
 - (4) That provision be made for each person teaching courses in agricultural cooperation to participate in research in that field in order that his teaching may be more closely related to actual problems of cooperatives;
 - (5) That persons teaching the subject be encouraged to take leave from the institution for a limited time for the purpose of obtaining experience as an employee of a cooperative.
- b. That increased efforts be made to provide some training in agricultural cooperation, including a period of actual employment by cooperatives, for agricultural students, particularly for those who are prospective county agents, teachers of vocational agriculture and employees of cooperatives.
- c. That each institution inaugurate a program of "in-service" training for cooperative employees and agricultural workers, such program to provide for the following:
- (1) Periodic conferences for managers and other employees of farmers' cooperatives for the purpose of discussing current problems of the cooperatives including problems of operation membership education, finance, and accounting. Probably there should be an initial conference on general problems followed by later conferences on certain specific problems. The duration of such conferences might be from one to five days, depending upon circumstances and problems to be discussed. The discussion leader should be a representative of the institution, and all personnel of the institution having duties related to cooperatives should attend and have an opportunity to participate.

- (2) In conferences of county agents and teachers of vocational agriculture, provision should be made for discussing problems of cooperatives and the proper role of these workers in the program of cooperative development.
- (3) Conferences of directors of cooperatives to discuss problems of cooperatives and the possibility of rendering greater service to the organizations.

4. Committee of Valley Cooperatives

Relative to the question of a Committee of Valley Cooperatives which was discussed briefly at the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Committee submits the following recommendation:

An important step necessary in the development of an effective and comprehensive program of farmers in the Tennessee Valley is the understanding, acceptance and promulgation by farmers' cooperatives of certain fundamental objectives in the interest of both the farmers and the public. A desirable way in which such objectives might be identified or formulated would be through the deliberations and consultation of a committee established by cooperatives operating within the Valley. The colleges and TVA are interested in and wish to encourage many cooperative activities upon which depend many farmer activities in rural resources development. It is felt that such a group would be of assistance to the colleges and the Committee on Cooperatives and of great value in furthering Valley development by advising and cooperating with the colleges and TVA in the formulating and carrying out of various aspects of an operating program. It is the recommendation of your Committee on Cooperatives that encouragement be given to the establishment of such a group representing cooperatives.

B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee has no additional proposals or recommendations to make at this time.

(See text, p. 22)

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Read House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH

by
L. J. Bayer¹ /, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

1. Research on phosphorus

a. Summary of results on TVA phosphate experiments in the Valley States, 1934-44.

The report on efficiency of TVA phosphates which was submitted by the Correlator was discussed in detail. This report will be distributed to the experiment stations in the Valley. It was the opinion of the Committee that all the sources of phosphorus reported in this summary were about equal in efficiency. It was, however, felt that additional tests should be made in which potassium metaphosphate would be included for testing its efficiency both as a source of potassium and phosphorus. Hence, it would be necessary to set up these tests on soils which were deficient in both of the plant nutrients.

Dean Funchess and Doctor Bayer expressed the opinion that areas which had grown peanuts continuously during recent years would be ideal for a study of this type, particularly where cotton was to be the test crop. Also it was felt that peanuts would be a good crop for testing the efficiency of potassium metaphosphate since this material would supply adequate potash without increasing the salt concentration to a point where it would be detrimental. Certain revisions of the report were suggested which were largely a matter of clarification of the tables.

The Committee recommended that no additional testing of TVA phosphates was necessary except for the above-mentioned test with potassium metaphosphate and experiments with the -16 mesh fused phosphate which

¹/ Director Bayer did not file a written report. It was not possible to obtain a stenographic transcript of his oral report. Following his suggestion (text, p.), therefore, the minutes of the meeting of the Committee on Research, held on October 4, 1945, are included here as the Report of the Committee to the Conference. These minutes, prepared by Dr. Randall Jones, Correlator for the Committee, include all of the topics (but not all of the statistical data) covered in Director Bayer's oral report. A report containing the statistical data will be distributed separately to all Valley Experiment Stations.

is being produced at the Gadsden plant. It was suggested that most of the fused phosphate tests should be conducted on pastures in which -16 mesh and -40 mesh fused phosphate were compared with triple superphosphate.

The question of the suitability of fused phosphate as a substitute for ordinary superphosphate in mixed fertilizers was raised by Doctor Bayer. He stated that if fused phosphate can be produced more cheaply than ordinary superphosphate, one of its greatest places for use would be in mixed fertilizers. Therefore, the Committee suggested that fused phosphate be used in compounding a complete fertilizer in order to determine the physical condition of this material and also its suitability for distribution.

b. Review of phosphorus research investigations in the Valley States

The Correlator in a letter to the Committee a few weeks ago raised the question as to the way in which the data to be included in the report on phosphorus research investigations should be tabulated. The importance of reporting the data according to soil types or soil groups was discussed. It was the opinion of the Committee that the report would have greater significance if the data were tabulated on the basis of soil groups rather than according to states in the Tennessee Valley. This would give a basis for comparing results obtained by different states under similar soil conditions and would also offer the most logical basis for classification of experimental data.

Doctor Bayer brought out the point that wide differences in the response obtained from applying fertilizers on the same soil type at different locations would be very great in certain cases. This was found to be true in a study which was made in the Coastal Plain Area of North Carolina, especially where potatoes were grown and high rates of fertilization had been used over a period of years. The Correlator was instructed to proceed in summarizing the results on phosphorus research on the basis of soil groups.

2. Studies in the chemical and physical properties of soils

a. North Carolina project

Doctor Bayer reported on the results which have been obtained thus far in the study that is being conducted on soils from Avery County, North Carolina. An analysis of the data has not been made to date, but results from the Ash Series showed that most of the samples were low in available phosphorus and high in acidity, with a pH of approximately 4.5. Data on the sub-soil samples revealed that there was no reserve of available phosphorus in this soil series. One of the most significant findings is that these soils are extremely acid and the lime requirement is consequently very high. It is expected that an analysis of this study will be made within the next year and information will be available as a guide for similar studies in other states.

b. Georgia Council project

Doctor Stuckey explained the organizational set-up of the Georgia Council project and presented a proposal for a study of the relationship between soil type, chemical and physical properties of soils, and crop response to fertilizer application. This investigation is to be set up during the coming year in the Valley portion of Georgia under the Council project.

The matter of calling a meeting of agronomists in the Valley States to discuss plans for setting up studies of this nature on a uniform basis was discussed. It was felt that work of this type as carried on in the different states should be coordinated by using similar laboratory methods and field experiments. The Correlator was asked to arrange for such a meeting when it seemed desirable.

3. Research on nitrogen

a. Report on aqua ammonia experiments

The work which has been done in the Valley States on the use of aqua ammonia as a source of nitrogen for crops was discussed in a general way. The Committee was of the opinion that no additional work was needed on aqua ammonia for two reasons: (1) The preliminary work indicates that aqua ammonia is a satisfactory source of nitrogen when applied to the soil; (2) It is not likely that this material will be used on a practical basis by the farmers due to mechanical difficulties of handling and the low concentration of nitrogen in this product.

b. Status of anhydrous ammonia project

The preliminary results which have been obtained from the use of anhydrous ammonia by the Mississippi Station was reported by the Correlator. The Committee recommended that this work be continued by Mississippi until the results were conclusive. A question was raised as to the economy involved in the use of anhydrous ammonia as a nitrogenous fertilizer. In this connection, the Committee requested that TVA and others who are concerned provide the Research Committee with data relative to the cost of anhydrous ammonia from the plant to the farmer whenever such a study is possible and feasible.

B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Phosphorus nutrition studies

Since the phosphorus nutrition project being conducted by the Tennessee Experiment Station is under revision, it was suggested by the Committee that the plan for the new experiment be submitted for review by several nutritionists before it is initiated. It was emphasized that this investigation should have regional significance and therefore develop along lines agreed upon by men who are dealing with nutrition problems in the Valley.

2. Other

The Committee had no additional proposals or recommendations to make.

Read House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOURCE UTILIZATION
by
WILLIAM L. Chance, Chairman

A. PROGRESS REPORT

1. Agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley

With his identical letter of June 19, 1945, addressed to the Extension Director and the Experiment Station Director of each of the Valley States colleges, Mr. McAnis transmitted a copy of his letter of the same date to the Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee outlining the work of the Committee on Resource Utilization on the development and introduction of field methods and procedures as a basis for the more effective planning of the agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley.

In a subsequent letter, dated June 26, 1945, to Extension and Experiment Station Directors, Mr. Clayton requested authorization for a meeting of State Contact Officers to be held in Knoxville on Friday and Saturday, July 20 and 21.

This meeting was held as planned. The field procedure involved was discussed in considerable detail in the meeting, and the Contact Officer for each institution was requested to explore the feasibility of initiating work along the lines suggested in the Valley portion of the several States.

In a memorandum to Mr. McAnis dated August 28, 1945, Mr. Clayton reported on his discussion with Mr. E. C. McReynolds, Coordinator of Cooperative Programs, University of Tennessee, in part as follows:

"My suggestion to Mr. McReynolds was that two types of maps be prepared for the Valley counties of Tennessee as a basis for the selection of sample areas and the detailed classification and analysis of farms within selected sample areas. One map would show soil associations and a second map would show pattern-of-farming areas.

"After discussing this with Mr. McReynolds, who indicated general concurrence with the proposal, I went to Washington, where I conferred with Dr. Sherman Johnson regarding the cooperation of his Division in the development of a map to show pattern-of-farming areas. Mr. Ethelbert L. Langsford, in general charge of Farm Management work in the three Southern regions (North Central, Appalachian, and South-eastern), sat in on the conference with Dr. Johnson.

"In my conference with Dr. Johnson I referred to your letter of August 14, 1945, regarding the immediate initiation of a program of classifying and analyzing farms in the Tennessee Valley. I stated to Dr. Johnson that I had talked with Mr. McMillan in regard to doing two pieces of work as a basis for the setting up of sample areas and the detailed classification of farms in the Valley portion of Tennessee:

- "1. Prepare on a suitable scale, and probably by counties, soil association maps for all the Valley counties in Tennessee.

"It is proposed that this work be handled by the Knoxville office of the Federal Division of Soil Survey in cooperation with appropriate personnel of the Tennessee Experiment Station and the Extension Service.

- "2. Prepare on an identical scale and with the same unit breakdown as the map in step 1, a map to show pattern-of-farming areas for the Valley portion of the State of Tennessee.

"The preparation of this map would involve:

- "(a) A determination of the types of farming to be recognized and a careful definition of each type.
- "(b) A determination of the combination of types of farming to be recognized as a pattern of farming and the definition of each pattern of farming thus set up.

"It was proposed that Dr. Johnson authorize Mr. Atkins to cooperate with the appropriate personnel of the University of Tennessee in the doing of this work.

"Mr. Johnson stated that he would be glad to cooperate with the University on this job, subject to other demands that might arise, by authorizing Mr. Atkins to work with the appropriate University personnel. Both Dr. Johnson and Mr. Langsford felt, however, that it would be desirable for Mr. Atkins to have the benefit of counsel and advice of appropriate Washington personnel in the Division in the development of types of farming, etc."

The foregoing memorandum was transmitted by Mr. McAnis to Mr. McReynolds on September 1, 1945. In his letter of transmittal, Mr. McAnis said:

"Please refer to the enclosed letter from Mr. Clayton, which is self-explanatory.

"It seems to me that we have a real opportunity here to do some constructive work along sound cooperative lines. You can, of course, count on the cooperation of this Department for any assistance we can give to facilitate the work proposed."

On September 12, Mr. McReynolds wrote to Mr. F. J. Swilling, Regional Leader, Appalachian Region, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, outlining the work proposed and requesting authorization for Mr. Atkins, BAE, Knoxville, Tennessee, to work with appropriate personnel of the Extension Service and the states in developing necessary material for approaching the job.

It is the present status of the matter in the State of Tennessee at this time.

In Mississippi, the Committee is advised, plans are also under way to initiate work on this job. In reference to the work proposed to be undertaken in Mississippi, Mr. Clayton wrote Mr. L. A. Olson, State Contact Officer, on September 8, in part as follows:

"The work in Mississippi should, of course, tie in with the work in Tennessee. To that end, I suggest that you consider the following points:

- "1. Definitions of types of farming should be consistent with the definitions employed in Tennessee.
- "2. Definitions of patterns of farming should be consistent with the definitions employed in Tennessee.
- "3. Use-management soil groups to be recognized should also be comparable between the States.
- "4. The base maps employed should be on the same scale and with the same unit breakdown.

For your further information, I enclose a memorandum dated to Mr. McAmis on August 28, and which Mr. McAmis transmitted to Mr. E. C. McReynolds, Coordinator of Cooperative Program, University of Tennessee.

In North Carolina, the Committee is advised, steps are being taken to work out a project along the lines proposed by the Committee on Farm Land Utilization. This information came to the Committee in a letter addressed to Mr. Clayton by Dean Nelson on June 29 and subsequently by a personal communication between Mr. Nelson and Professor C. W. Forster, Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of North Carolina.

2. Report on agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley

In its previous report on this topic, you will recall, the Committee referred to the Conference of State Contact Officers held at the University of Tennessee on November 10, 1941, at which it was agreed that the State Contact Officers would take responsibility for the preparation by appropriate personnel of the respective Valley States colleges of a report on agricultural development for the Valley portion of their respective States, with particular reference to postwar opportunities and problems.

Pursuant to this understanding, six reports have been prepared and submitted. On the basis of these reports from the individual States, a report for the Valley as a whole has been prepared and is now being circulated to members of the staff of TVA, and a copy is also in the hands of the Committee for consideration and suggestions. After these

whole will be prepared and submitted to the several state colleges for their consideration and approval.

The Committee would like to request from the Conference suggestions for the appropriate distribution of the regional reports and also for the individual state reports which have been prepared for the Valley portion of each state.

B. ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Postwar bench mark for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley

It will be recalled that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics prepared a series of reports by states and for the nation on production goals for the postwar period, including comparisons of the "goals" with the situation in the year 1943.

Since the framework of this report was such that it cut across the Tennessee Valley region, there was no basis for relating the goals set up in the report with the agricultural program for the Valley. In addition, since the emphasis given to the agricultural program for the Valley is characteristically different from the emphasis given in the "bench mark" study, it was difficult or impossible to formulate a Valley program within the framework of the national study.

As a first step in the formulation of a bench mark report for the Valley, it was suggested to BAE that the national report be broken down to show the goals for the Valley separately. The BAE prepared such a breakdown and submitted it to TVA for suggestions. The problems involved in the preparation of a bench mark report in the framework of the objectives of the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley consistent with the objectives of the national agricultural program was discussed at a meeting of the Committee held in Knoxville on September 27. At this meeting of the Committee, Dr. H. J. Saville and Mr. Samuel W. Atkins reviewed and discussed the problems involved with the Committee.

On the basis of this discussion, the Committee concluded:

1. That a bench mark report on agricultural production in the Tennessee Valley is accepted as an objective.
2. That as a basis for such a report there should be developed a set of assumptions pertinent to the situation and opportunities in the Tennessee Valley as such.
3. That in the formulation of that report a device should be sought which will enable us to express the bench marks or goals in terms of end products, instead of specific crops and acreages.

The Committee instructed the Chairman to appoint a subcommittee to consider the feasibility of developing a bench mark report on agricultural production in the Tennessee Valley on the bases indicated, and to prepare a report of its findings to the Committee, together with recommendations.

The following persons were asked to serve on the subcommittee: W. E. Cole, Acting Correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization, Chairman; E. P. Callahan, Assistant Farm Management Specialist,

William, Regional Leader, Appalachian Region, Bureau of Agricultural
Mechanics.

2. Other

The Committee has no additional proposals or recommendations to make.

APPENDIX K
(See appendix D, p. 145)

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Road House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Membership List

October 1945

Committee on Organization

I. O. Schaub, Chairman	North Carolina
L. D. Bayer	North Carolina
F. S. Chance	Tennessee
P. O. Davis	Alabama
L. I. Jones •	Mississippi
E. H. Wiecking	USDA

Committee on Research

L. D. Bayer, Chairman	North Carolina
M. J. Funchess	Alabama
H. P. Stuckey	Georgia

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching

P. O. Davis, Chairman	Alabama
C. E. Brehm	Tennessee
Walter S. Brown	Georgia

Committee on Resource Utilization

F. S. Chance, Chairman	Tennessee
L. B. Dietrick	Virginia
Clarence Dorman	Mississippi
Charles E. Kellogg	USDA

Committee on Cooperatives

L. I. Jones, Chairman	Mississippi
Walter S. Brown	Georgia
A. W. Drinkard, Jr.	Virginia
Joseph G. Knapp	USDA
L. C. Salter	TVA

1945
10-5-45

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Road House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

STATE CONTACT OFFICERS

October 1945

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Address</u>
Chandler, S. G.	Assistant District Agent	Agricultural Extension Service University of Georgia Athens, Georgia
Hutcheson, T. B.	Head, Dept. of Agronomy	Virginia Polytechnic Institute Blacksburg, Virginia
Kinney, E. J.	Head, Dept. of Agronomy	University of Kentucky Lexington, Kentucky
Lee, W. D.	Extension Soil Specialist	Agricultural Extension Service State College Station Raleigh, North Carolina
McKeynolds, E. C.	Coordinator of Coopera- tive Programs	University of Tennessee Knoxville, Tennessee
Olson, L. A.	Contact Officer	Mississippi State College State College, Mississippi
Reaves, R. M.	Assistant District Agent	Agricultural Extension Service Athens, Alabama

APPENDIX II
(See appendix D, p. 46)

Read House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

LAND-GRANT COLLEGE COMMITTEES ON TENNESSEE VALLEY PROGRAM

Membership List

October 1945

Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Auburn

P. O. Davis, Chairman
R. M. Reaves, Secretary

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Branch represented</u>
P. O. Davis	Director of Extension	Extension Service
M. J. Funchess	Director of Experiment Station and Dean of Agriculture	Experiment Station, Resident Teaching
J. C. Lowery	Extension Agronomist	Extension Service
R. M. Reaves	Assistant District Agent and Contact Officer	Extension Service
D. G. Sturkie	Agronomist	Experiment Station

University of Georgia
Athens

S. G. Chandler, Chairman

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Branch represented</u>
Guy Buice	Superintendent	Experiment Station (Blairsville)
S. G. Chandler	Assistant District Agent and Contact Officer	Extension Service
W. O. Collins	Head, Department of Agronomy	Resident Teaching
Z. A. Massey	Animal Husbandman	Experiment Station
Kenneth Treanor	Extension Economist, Farm Management	Extension Service

-Continued

University of Kentucky
Lexington

E. J. Kinney, Chairman and Secretary

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Branch represented</u>
T. R. Bryant	Assistant Director	Extension Service
L. J. Horlacher	Assistant Dean	Resident Teaching
E. J. Kinney	Head, Department of Agronomy, and Contact Officer	Resident Teaching
Martin E. Weeks	Assistant in Soils	Experiment Station

Mississippi State College
State College

L. A. Olson, Chairman
C. M. Chafee, Secretary

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Branch represented</u>
W. B. Andrews	Associate Agronomist	Experiment Station
J. L. Anthony	Associate Agronomist	Experiment Station
H. W. Bennett	Associate Agronomist	Experiment Station
Russell Coleman	Associate Agronomist	Experiment Station
C. M. Chafee	Supervisor, T-D Farms	Extension Service
J. T. Copeland	Extension Agricultural Engineer	Extension Service
F. M. Hunter	Extension Rural Electri- fication Specialist	Extension Service
R. H. Means	Acting Head of Animal Husbandry Department	Resident Teaching
L. A. Olson	Contact Officer	State College
L. O. Palmer	Assistant State Leader in Charge of Boys' 4-H Clubs	Extension Service
H. J. Putnam	Assistant in Farm Management	Extension Service
J. M. Weeks	Extension Agronomist	Extension Service

-Continued

University of North Carolina
State College Station
Raleigh

W. D. Lee, Chairman

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Branch represented</u>
Miss Ruth Current	State Home Demonstration Agent	Extension Service
J. H. Hilton	Head, Department of Animal Industry	Experiment Station, Extension Service, Resident Teaching
H. B. James	Farm Management Specialist	Experiment Station, Extension Service, Resident Teaching
W. D. Lee	Contact Officer	N. C. State College
M. R. Miswonger	Extension Specialist (Horticulture)	Extension Service
R. W. Shoffner	Farm Management Specialist	Extension Service
D. S. Weaver	Head, Department of Agricultural Engineering	Experiment Station, Extension Service, Resident Teaching
W. W. Woodhouse	Agronomist (Soil Fertility)	Experiment Station

University of Tennessee
Knoxville

E. C. McReynolds, Chairman
F. M. DeFries, Secretary

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Branch represented</u>
T. S. Chance	Assistant Director, Experiment Station	Experiment Station
F. M. DeFries	Assistant in Soil Conservation	Extension Service
J. H. McLeod	Assistant Director of Extension	Extension Service
E. C. McReynolds	Coordinator of Cooperative Programs	University of Tennessee
M. D. Peacock	Vice Director, Resident Teaching	Resident Teaching
J. P. Ranney	Associate Agricultural Economist	Resident Teaching, Experiment Station

-Continued

Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Blacksburg

T. B. Hutcheson, Chairman and Secretary

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Branch represented</u>
1. E. Dietrick	Director of Extension	Extension Service
2. H. Drinkard, Jr.	Director of Experiment Station	Experiment Station
3. T. Hutcheson	Agronomist and Contact Officer	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
4. H. Young	Head, Department of Agricultural Economics	Resident Teaching

APPENDIX II
(See appendix D, p. 46)

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Read House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

And

AMENDMENT TO
MASTER CONTRACT FOR JOINT PROGRAM OF
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND WATERSHED
PROTECTION THROUGH IMPROVED FERTILIZATION

The Institution and the Authority hereby mutually agree that the Contract No. _____ for joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection through improved fertilization entered into _____ day of _____, _____ as amended November 30, 1943, is hereby further amended effective January 1, 1945, as follows:

- (1) The following provision shall be substituted in lieu of section (1) of the November 30, 1943 amendment:

The intent and meaning of Contract _____ authorizes joint activity in the field of farm forestry, including test demonstrations and research, as an integral part of the activities defined in Article II, particularly sections 2, 3, and 4 thereof. Projects covering farm forestry shall be administered pursuant to Article III, as amended, except that the Chief Conservation Engineer or his designated Representatives shall sign project agreements for the Authority.

- (2) The following supplementary administrative procedures and alternative method of financing may be adopted by the parties in lieu of existing procedure and methods provided for in Article III, section 2:

- (a) Projects may be administered on a calendar year basis.
- (b) The administration of projects may be carried on by means of annual work plans and budgets approved by the parties which shall set forth the essential details with respect to the conduct of the project for each year and the estimated expenditures to be paid by the Institution and by the Authority.
- (c) The Authority's financial commitments and disbursements for the carrying out of the project agreements may be made on the basis of payments for services rendered in accordance with the annual work plan and budgets.
- (d) Any one or more of the above subsections may be put into effect from time to time provided that authorization therefor is contained in the project agreements, together with necessary provision for supplementary details in the annual work plans and budgets.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused the names of their agents duly authorized to bind them for such purpose to be respectively subscribed on this _____ day of _____, _____.

APPENDIX O

TWENTY-FOURTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Road House, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Friday, October 5, 1945

LIST OF VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCES

No.	Date	Place	Minutes
1	1933, September 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 2 pp.
2	1933, October 7	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 1 p.
3	1934, July 6-7	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
4	1934, October 27	Muscle Shoals, Alabama	Mimeo., 13 pp.
5	1935, December 12	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 15 pp.
6	1936, June 26-27	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Mimeo., 20 pp.
7	1937, February 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
8	1937, July 10	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 10 pp.
9	1937, November 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
10	1938, April 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 12 pp.
11	1938, October 4	Atlanta, Georgia	Typed, 10 pp.
12	1939, April 4	Birmingham, Alabama	Typed, 9 pp.
13	1939, October 3	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 9 pp.
14	1940, April 2	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 17 pp.
15	1940, October 1	Asheville, N. C.	Typed, 9 pp.
16	1941, March 4-5	Florence, Alabama	Mimeo., 32 pp.
17	1941, October 28	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 29 pp.
18	1942, March 3	Roanoke, Virginia	Mimeo., 13 pp.
19	1942, October 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 44 pp.
20	1943, May 13	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 20 pp.
21	1944, April 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Hecto., 61 pp.
22	1944, October 3	Birmingham, Alabama	Hecto., 71 pp.
23	1945, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Hecto., 68 pp.
24	1945, October 5	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Hecto., 88 pp.

List of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States

Year	President	Party
1789	George Washington	None
1797	John Adams	Federalist
1801	Thomas Jefferson	Democratic-Republican
1809	James Madison	Democratic-Republican
1817	James Monroe	Democratic-Republican
1821	James Monroe	Democratic-Republican
1825	Andrew Jackson	Democratic
1829	Andrew Jackson	Democratic
1837	Martin Van Buren	Democratic
1841	John Tyler	Whig
1845	James Polk	Democratic
1849	Zachary Taylor	Whig
1853	Franklin Pierce	Democratic
1857	James Buchanan	Democratic
1861	Abraham Lincoln	Republican
1865	Abraham Lincoln	Republican
1869	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican
1873	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican
1877	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican
1881	James A. Garfield	Republican
1885	Chester A. Arthur	Republican
1889	Benjamin Harrison	Republican
1893	Grover Cleveland	Democratic
1897	William McKinley	Republican
1901	William McKinley	Republican
1905	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican
1909	William Howard Taft	Republican
1913	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic
1917	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic
1921	Warren G. Harding	Republican
1923	Calvin Coolidge	Republican
1925	Calvin Coolidge	Republican
1929	Herbert Hoover	Republican
1933	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic
1937	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic
1941	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic
1945	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic
1949	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican
1953	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican
1957	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican
1961	John F. Kennedy	Democratic
1965	John F. Kennedy	Democratic
1969	Richard M. Nixon	Republican
1973	Richard M. Nixon	Republican
1977	Gerald R. Ford	Republican
1981	Ronald Reagan	Republican
1985	Ronald Reagan	Republican
1989	George H. W. Bush	Republican
1993	Bill Clinton	Democratic
1997	Bill Clinton	Democratic
2001	George W. Bush	Republican
2005	George W. Bush	Republican
2009	Barack Obama	Democratic
2013	Barack Obama	Democratic
2017	Donald Trump	Republican
2021	Joe Biden	Democratic